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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

☞On and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

☞We are indebted to Conductor SAXTON, of the Pittsburgh, Erie and Buffalo road, for Buffalo papers of the same day. This is an important route to our city. The time between the Queen City of the Lakes and the Iron City, is indicated by the fact we have announced.

The Invasion.

The reported movements of the rebels bear out the theory that the raid was planned mainly as an expedition to harvest crops, steal horses, and plunder generally. EARLY is reported to be making off with his grain and plunder train toward Staunton—to come again, perhaps. We feel sure he will find somebody at home next time to receive him. And it may be that his call will be returned without waiting for another from him.

Extra Session of the Legislature.

The Legislature convened by the proclamation of Gov. CURTIN, will meet in special session in Harrisburg to-day. To place the State in an attitude to defend herself and to command her military resources in any emergency that may hereafter arise, is the immediate object of the meeting. It is to be presumed that the members and Senators will without delay address themselves to this work. We do not see why the session should extend beyond two weeks.

The News From Mobile.

We have news this morning, through rebel official dispatches, of Admiral FARRAGUT's movements in Mobile Bay. He has had a heavy fight with the enemy's fleet, which resulted in the capture of the rebel cotton-clad Selma, four guns, and the surrender of the rebel iron-clad flagship Tennessee, seven guns. Admiral BUCHANAN was taken prisoner on the Tennessee. He lost a leg during the engagement. Admiral FARRAGUT lost the single turreted Monitor Teucmseh, two guns, which was sunk by the guns of Fort Morgan.

GEN. HOOKER.—A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says GEN. HOOKER has not been assigned to duty and that it is doubtful whether he will be. This is contrary to the general impression on the subject, which is that the General will have command of the troops in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and some more besides.

SENATOR COWAN.—A mass meeting of the friends of General M'CLELLAN will be held in Union Square, New York, on Wednesday evening, at which Senator COWAN is announced to make an address.

IF the writer of the communication addressed to us over the signature of "A Union Man" will favor us with a personal interview he will place us under obligations to him.

CORRECTION.—A paragraph, which in the making up of the paper yesterday morning, was detached from some other items of Baltimore news, was made, by that circumstance, to read "Several of the rebellious clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church absented themselves from their pulpits in the city on last day, because they would not follow the bishop's order, &c." *In this city*, should have read—"in Baltimore." We are thankful that no such application could be made to our Pittsburgh clergymen.

THE VALUE OF THE UNION.—This is the title and superscription of a neat *brochure*, which contains an article republished from the pages of the *Continental Monthly* for May and June, 1863. It is for sale at the stores of Messrs. Kay, and Miner, in this city, and Cochran, and Semple, in Allegheny. It is a pamphlet which should be read.

Late News Items.

A letter dated Atlanta, the 29th, says the prospects for entering the city are good.

A Tornado passed along the line between Marion and Monongalia counties, West Virginia, about five o'clock on Monday evening. Thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber was destroyed; fences, grain and hay stacks were blown down, and many buildings were unroofed. Hail fell to the depth of three inches and done considerable damage to the corn. The storm raged with great fury at Fairmont, but no great damage was done. A trade tree, opposite the Court House in that place, was struck near the root by lightning; but no one was hurt, although several persons were within a few yards at the spot. The fluid which fell copiously was eagerly absorbed by the dried and parched earth and had a very revivifying effect upon corn and vegetation generally.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of yesterday morning, says the steamer Petrolio, which reached there the day before from Parkersburg, brought the news of a great scare among the people along the Ohio river, near Sistersville, St. Mary's, Newport, &c. Hundreds of refugees were pouring into those places, bringing with them horses, cattle, &c. A report was current, and generally believed, that there was a large rebel force advancing towards the Ohio from somewhere back of St. Mary's.

Gov. BOREM an assembled the militia at Wheeling, for several days, but disbanded them again. He said he called them out against his own judgment, under the advice of military officers. He dismissed them because there was no occasion for their services.

It is reported that arrangements are in progress, to place Mr. Pendleton of Ohio in the field, as a candidate for the Chicago nomination. It is held that he would be well supported by the Northwestern democracy, while the peace men everywhere would find him acceptable.

It is stated that what Col. Jacques saw and heard in Richmond, he has communicated to the President and the Secretary of War. The facts he presented are thought of importance, and they will be made public as soon as the general interests will permit.

A dispatch from the Provost Marshal General, received at Concord, N. H., announces that officers of new organizations who have never been in the service may be credited on the quotas of towns.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* denies the report that an envoy from the Emperor Maximilian had arrived at Havana bound for Richmond. The *Courier* states that no envoy has left or will leave Mexico for the rebel capital.

Jacob Thompson, rebel commissioner at Niagara Falls, in company with Clay and Holcombe, crossed the Detroit river at Gross Isle several days ago, and is now in some of the Western States, according to the Detroit *Tribune*.

The increase in the valuation of property in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oregon, and California, and in the Territories of Dacotah, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, and Nebraska, in ten years, from 1850 to 1860, as it appears from the published tables, was over two billions of dollars.

Affairs in the counties of Kentucky opposite Illinois and Southwestern Indiana are in a very unsettled condition. Seven hundred rebel cavalry are reported at Uniontown, in Union county. The gunboat Silver Lake was recently fired into from the Kentucky shore, near Owensboro, and retaliated by throwing a few shells into the place. The amount of damage is not stated. The Evansville (Indiana) *Journal*, of Saturday, says Provost Marshal Major appeared on Friday night on the Kentucky bank of the river opposite that city, seeking to communicate with the commandant of the post, who refused to receive any communication with him. Previously a white flag had been sent to the gunboats, asking of Captain Smith safe conduct for Colonel or General—whichever it is—Adam Johnson, to Frankfort, Ky., for the purpose of having an understanding between him and Governor Bramlette, relative to the government of Kentucky. The result is not stated. The same paper says that on Friday a large force of colored troops were taken to Henderson, Ky., who, with a body of cavalry, will form the permanent garrison of the town.

Maynard Campbell and others, of the Union State Committee, have published a call for a convention of the loyal people of Tennessee, to be held at Nashville on the first Monday in September, to take into consideration the means of re-organizing the civil government of Tennessee, and the expediency of holding a Presidential election.

Late Military Intelligence.

On Sunday, Col. Boyd, of the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, took possession of Hagerstown, Md. The rebel invaders have retreated homewards, and will make every effort to get off with their plunder before our forces are prepared to pursue. General Sheridan has been placed in command of all the forces now operating on the Upper Potomac, General Hunter having been relieved. This fact will revive the hopes of the country that what is left of the old army of Western Virginia, and what has been added to those forces will become of some service to the nation. Within the past few days the Susquehanna river has risen to such an extent that it is impossible to ford it with cavalry or wagons.

Brigadier General Payne has been assigned to the command of General Hinck's division of colored troops, and has gone to Petersburg to assume command. Gen. J. B. Carr, lately commanding at Norfolktown, has taken command of a division of colored troops.

During the flag of truce between the armies at Petersburg on Monday last, Col. Thomas, commanding a brigade of Ferrero's colored division, was captured, through mistake, by the enemy's pickets, at a point of the line where the flag was not visible. He was taken into the city and confined for a few hours in jail, where he had an interview with Gen. Bushrod Johnson, from whom he claimed his release. Next morning before daylight he was sent through the lines, and arrived safely with his command. He says that Petersburg shows but few marks of the siege, not more than a dozen houses being injured, and that the people have not evacuated, but are numerously plentiful about the streets. Everything is of course extravagantly high in the eating and drinking line. The colonel paid five dollars—greenbacks—for ten apples. Whisky in the low groggeries is three dollars per drink; in the more aristocratic five dollars.

The recent fight at New Creek was a gallant one, and reflects great credit upon General Kelley and his little band of patriots. The rebel force under Bradley Johnson and McCausland numbered three thousand, and they counted upon an easy victory over the handful of Union troops at New Creek. A correspondent, after describing the position of the contending forces, says that outside skirmishing and fighting from the fort continued for three hours, with no decided advantage, except that the rebels were repulsed at every attempt to advance within reach of our guns. But the reinforcements sent by the gallant defender of West Virginia came up just in time. Four companies of the Eleventh Virginia, and one company of the 34th Ohio, all under command of Maj. Simpson, of the 11th, disembarked from the cars and reported for duty to Col. Stevenson. Three companies of the 11th and company C of the 34th were ordered to charge the enemy on Fort Piano, and they did it with a yell and a rush that drove the rebels from the entrenched position, driving them into the rifle pits on the opposite side, in the face of a heavy fire. Reinforcements compelled our gallant men to retire part of the way down the mountain side, when the Fort opened upon the rebels, firing over the heads of our men, and the accuracy of the shells drove them down the hill in confusion. It was a complete rout and victory for a little garrison of a thousand men against thirty-five hundred.

Capt. W. H. Harris, of General Burnside's staff, has been ordered to report for duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, in this city. Previous to leaving Gen. Burnside, the latter issued the following general order, the sentiments of which are shared by every one who has had the pleasure of knowing the gallant Captain:—In relieving Captain W. H. Harris, Chief of Ordnance from duty with this corps, in compliance with the orders of the Secretary of War, the Commanding General regrets the loss of an officer distinguished for his ability and thorough conduct of the affairs of his department. In the campaign of this corps in East Tennessee, and during the present operations in Virginia, while faithfully discharging the duties of his office, circumstances of the most difficulty, the important duties of his position, his usefulness has never been confined to its limits; but he has always been found forward on the occasion required, to assume with alacrity and courage the office of an aid. The Commanding General parts with him with the highest appreciation of his services and respect for himself, and his best wishes for his future welfare.

The extent of the disaster to Gen. McCook's expedition has been materially lessened by late arrivals at Marietta. McCook reached there with 1,200 men, having fought his way out and crossed the Chattahoochee in safety. No details are given in the official telegram announcing the fact. It appears that we lost a few men killed. Those missing are probably nearly all prisoners, though more may get in eventually. Finding himself attacked and overpowered, McCook destroyed his captured animals killed, and 500 mules perished before Ransom routed their force. Two railroad trains were also destroyed below.

The Disaster of the 30th July—Its Causes and Results.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, August 3, 1864.—Twilight yesterday was not dark enough to hide the shame of the true soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, kindled by the reading of the first accounts in the New York city papers of the last attempt made to take Petersburg by storm. The displayed headings, "Explosion of a Mine under the Rebel Works," "A Battery of Sixteen Guns Blown Up!" "The Grand Assault on the Rebel Defenses!" "Three Tiers of Earthworks Carried!"—provoked exclamations of astonishment, muffled under mortification and sorrow. Glorious news from Petersburg! Why, O swindled people! the ink that made the lie that gave to false Journalism its New York name last summer, has not yet spread on the types when every drummer-boy and mule driver in the Army of the Potomac knew that a crowning disaster, more than usually disgraceful happened to it, and the number of our killed, wounded and missing was whispered among them to be five thousand. "Three tiers of earthworks carried!" Every man of Sedgwick's cavalry and war charioteers carried the Red Sea—carried positively in that way. You murdered demigods of July 30, the hands of 10 or 12 patriotic Irishmen. Next week your remains must go down full fathoms five. "GLORIOUS NEWS FROM PETERSBURG!" A skillfully engineered volunteering of the fortified earth, that should have opened wide to the 9th Corps the gates of victory, was converted by imbecility and cowardice into a yawning crater of a volcano which swallowed within its smoking crevices of battle five thousand men. "The Grand Assault on the Rebel Defenses!" Why, oh my poor friends and brother men at the North, the very orders ran round headquarters inquire of each other in undertones if somebody is not to be hung for that affair of Saturday, and the negroes who black boots and wait on table, criticise the crime and blundering of the 30th, with the feeling which the useless destruction of soldiers inspires, and the impatience of men who witness the wanton waste of successes and opportunities.

NO: Grant's perfectly-devised plan of drawing the bulk of Lee's army out of Petersburg by a feint movement under Butler to Richmond by the north bank of the James—and his plan of opening a passage for his troops into Petersburg by overturning the Petersburg and Richmond line, against his own lines—each wise, each feasible, *both perfectly successful*, have both been defeated and wasted by subordinates. I tell no secret when I say that Grant himself indulged in a curse on Monday, and that his heart was gnawed at by disgust and rage—and the statement of this fact is the measure of a great soldier's appreciation of the misdirection which turned an accomplished victory into a disgraceful and ruinous disaster.

What was the affair of Saturday? I shall tell it only in the outlines, for it is my desire to do no wrong, yet my determination to tell the truth. So, until I gather the sure facts of the case, I will only say generally, that the command of the 9th Corps was changed just in the circumstances of the most difficulty, the important duties of his position, his usefulness has never been confined to its limits; but he has always been found forward on the occasion required, to assume with alacrity and courage the office of an aid. The Commanding General parts with him with the highest appreciation of his services and respect for himself, and his best wishes for his future welfare.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sale of Confiscated Estates.

Gen. Sheridan's New Department.

Gen. Couch retains his Command.

THE NEW TRADE REGULATIONS.

Gen. Stoneman certainly Captured.

THE NEWS FROM MOBILE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

Agricultural Department Report.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture is rapidly passing through the press, and will be ready, probably, for distribution early in October. The department solicits contributions and specimens of wool, grains, seeds, rare or destructive insects, skins of animals and birds, &c., with a view to the foundation of a general cabinet. The Commissioner left yesterday for a short vacation.

Sales of Confiscated Estates.

The sale of the life interest in certain real estate in Washington, owned by rebels, by Marshal Lamon, to-day, passed off satisfactorily, and netted rather over $5,000. The property of Trusten Polk and the rebel banker Smithson, now in the Albany penitentiary, was not sold.

Dishonorably Dismissed.

Captain Julius Jacke, 16th Illinois cavalry, is dishonorably dismissed for neglect of duty. The death sentence of John A. Welch, 1st Ohio heavy artillery, for desertion, is commuted to imprisonment at Day, Tortugas.

Contraband Publications.

It seems proper to say that, in accordance with the known wish of the authorities, no attempt has been made by the various newspaper correspondents in this city to forward news relative to the movements of our Generals and forces hereabouts for the last four or five days, and the New York and Philadelphia Sunday papers, of avowed Copperhead faith, are the first to disregard the loyal desire to withhold aid and comfort from the enemy.

Gen. Sheridan's New Department.

General Sheridan's new command embraces Northern and Western Virginia, Southern and Central Pennsylvania, and Western and Central Maryland. He has his headquarters at Harper's Ferry, and there already, Generals Augur, Wallace, Couch and Hunter retain their respective department commands under him. It is quite probable that the rebels will hear from him directly, if they remain in his neighborhood.

Governorship of Illinois.

It is known that General Ransom was telegraphed from Chicago to know if he would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois, and it is understood that he is preparing a reply which will prove anything but acceptable to those who would array him against Dick Oglesby.

Appointments Under Trade Regulations.

Under the new regulation for trade with insurrectionary States, Mr. P. Mellen is general agent, with headquarters at Cincinnati. For the section of country west of the Alleghenies, including so much of North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia and Louisiana as we hold from the north, and all of Tennessee and Arkansas not being in the first and second agencies, there are no special agents yet appointed, nor is one appointed for Texas, the fourth agency. The other agencies are filled as follows: Third, by B. F. Flanders, headquarters at New Orleans; fifth, A. G. Brown, Key West; sixth, David Heaton, Port Royal; seventh, H. A. Wisley, Washington.

Gen. Sheridan Assumed Command.

General Sheridan to-day issued general orders No. 1, from Harpers Ferry, assuming command of the middle military division.

New York Quotas.

Governor Seymour has written another letter of complaint to the War Department, relative to the quotas of New York.

Retreat of the Invaders.

Our announcement of last night that the rebels were retreating from Pennsylvania, is borne out by all the news received to day, and they probably are all South of the Potomac except some small raiding bands. They maintain a threatening attitude yet, but it is not believed they mean to fight.

The Removal of Col. Bomford.

Col. Bomford was removed from the office of Provost Marshal of Pennsylvania by the President, through the agency of Simon Cameron. The new appointee is Capt. Dodge, for sometime the mustering and disbursing officer of the State.

The Capture of Gen. Stoneman.

The War Department has advices which render it certain that Gen. Stoneman was captured by the rebels, though their claim of 500 men with him is believed to be considerably exaggerated.

Gen. Meade's Order of Thanks.

Gen. Meade has issued an order of thanks to Lieut. Col. Pleasants, of the 48th Pennsylvania, and officers and men of his command for services in excavating the mine under the rebel forts at Petersburg, in which he says the endurance of officers and men, and extraordinary labor and fatigue in the prosecution of the work are worthy of the highest praise.

Restored to His Command.

Brigadier General E. A. Wild has been court-martialed for disobedience of orders and replying to Gen. Hinks that "I know my own rights and shall maintain them." The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to suspension of rank and pay for six months and a public reprimand by the General commanding the 18th Corps. The sentence was approved by Gen. Smith, but disapproved by Gen. Butler, who says that he does so on account of the informality of the court and proceeding, and Wild is restored to duty.

Rebel News from Mobile.

General Butler telegraphs the War Department that Richmond papers of this morning contain the admission that Farragut is Inside Mobile with his fleet. He had a big fight with the rebel rams, and completely beat them. Franklin Buchanan, of Portsmouth navy yard notoriety, is a prisoner in our hands, and minus a leg.

U. S. Assessor Removed.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today removed an assessor for taking fees for a duty the laws require him to do as part of his regular work, and another is likely to be removed for the same cause to-morrow.

Gen. McClellan and a New Army.

THE MOVEMENT ON MOBILE.

Hooker Declines to Recruit a new Corps.

NEW YORK, August 8.

The *Post's* Washington special says:—The War Department has authorized Gen. McClellan to raise 100,000 men immediately for special service under his command. This report is very doubtful.

A special to the *Commercial* says that General Butler has telegraphed the Navy Department that Richmond papers of the 6th announce that our land forces occupy Dauphin's Island, but that Admiral Farragut had not passed Fort Morgan to attack Fort Gaines.

Gen. Hooker goes to New York to-night. He declined a proposition to recruit a new corps to be commanded by himself.

Union Officers Exchanged at Charleston, S. C.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

The following is a list of Union officers exchanged at Charleston, who were taken there to be placed under our fire: Brig. Gens. Seymour, Wessel, Scammon and Wagner; Colonels Graham, V. G. Rowen, R. Haskins, R. Harrison, J. H. Lehman, O. H. Lagrange, W. J. Lee, R. J. White, H. C. Bollinger, L. Brown, E. L. Dana, E. Farrell. Lieutenant Colonels, E. S. Hays, N. B. Hunter, F. N. Higgenbotham, W. E. McMahin, W. C. Maxwell, W. W. Stewart, J. D. Mayhen, G. F. Rogers, J. H. Burnham, L. A. Swift and A. W. Taylor.

The Rebel Ram Albemarle.

NEW YORK, August 8.

A *Herald* correspondent says of the movements and operations of General Wright's command, since the 25th, off Plymouth, in Albemarle sound:—We intend to give battle to-day to the rebel ram Albemarle, and force her to an engagement. Last Sunday night she attempted a surprise on our fleet, but was discovered in time, and she went back not daring to attack.

Tobacco for New York.

CAIRO, August 8.

No news from the South. One hundred and forty hhds tobacco arrived here from Paducah since Saturday for New York.

From the Potomac Army.

THE ENEMY'S MINING FAILURE.

Effect of Burnside's Mine Explosion.

Steamer Fired into on the James.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

A letter from the army of the Potomac dated Saturday evening, says:—It is not generally believed that the purpose of the enemy on Friday was to blow up a fort in front of the 5th corps, but their intention was to damage a mine which they suspected was being dug in front of the 8th corps. Certain it is there was an explosion, whatever may have been the object of it. Our men were considerably startled, and every one rushed to his post, when a rapid fire commenced from our line in the direction of the enemy, who were supposed to be attacking. As the smoke cleared away, the true state of affairs was discovered and firing ceased.

A party of fifty deserters started to come into our lines yesterday morning at an early hour. Our gunners not knowing their intention, opened upon them, killing and wounding about twenty. Nine of them arrived at Headquarters Saturday forenoon, some of them wounded. They represent the Confederacy as being in a bad way on account of the state of affairs at Atlanta, and tell how their army was frightened on the previous Saturday when the mine was sprung, all leaving their guns and running back some distance, fearing other explosions were going to occur along the line. But they soon regained confidence and fell back into their position in time to meet the attack, which they say was more than an hour and a half after the explosion. Such is the reason why soldiers do not exchange newspapers is because they are ordered not to do so, but this would be of no effect if they could afford to buy them, the price being four cents each, and they have not been paid off for a long time. Very little firing took place on Saturday.

A dispatch dated City Point, Va., August 5th, states that on Thursday afternoon, while the transport steamer Sarah E. Brown was proceeding up the James River, having discharged a cargo of ammunition at points on the river near Deep Bottom, at the instance of several parties on board, among whom were several ladies and gentlemen connected with the commission, the steamer made a short trip to the upper gunboats for the purpose of observation.

Soon after passing the second gunboat, from which no warning of danger was given, a rebel battery opened on the unarmed steamer. Thirteen shots were fired in quick succession, several of which struck the vessel. The pilot, Edward Saunders, was instantly killed by one of the shots; and two gentlemen, agents of the Sanitary Commission, named Mahew and Wilson, were severely injured. The Misses Sarah and Mary Shaw, attached to the Commission, narrowly escaped injury. Two shots passed within a few feet of them as they sat on the deck of the vessel. Our gunboats soon got the range on the rebel battery and shelled it.

Dr. Thomas Haig, one of the party on the Sarah E. Brown, afforded immediate aid to the wounded men. The latter were conveyed to City Point, and the body of Engineer Hamlin will be embalmed and sent to his family at Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CARE OF FREEDMEN.

Regulations for their Employment.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

The new regulations for the employment and care of Freedmen are to be carried into effect by the agents regulating the commercial intercourse with the disloyal States. They provide for the establishment in each of the special agencies of one or more freedmen home colonies, where all freed persons are to be received and provided for. These are to be under the direction of a superintendent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who may delegate the general charge to associations of persons desiring to improve the condition of the freed people. Employment is to be found for the freedmen none of whom over twelve years of age will be allowed to remain in idleness if capable of working.

Written contracts shall be made with the laborers, by which, in addition to regular wages, the employer shall agree to furnish without charge, seperate tenements for each family, with one acre of ground, full medical attendance, and school for the children. Wages due laborers are made a first lien upon the crops and all unsold property. Persons who refuse to employ laborers are made liable to forfeit one-fifth of the crop raised by such laborers. Any person employing laborers without a written contract, or refusing to allow them to leave his employment at the end of the year, shall forfeit all claim to the crop. Laborers are not to be transported from one district to another without their consent, and shall be allowed to choose their employers. Any person who shall hire, employ, harbor or entice away any freedman, or who shall prevent any freedman from entering into any lawful employment, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall sell spirituous liquors to freedmen shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall sell arms, ammunition or explosives to freedmen shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall entice away any freedman, or who shall prevent any freedman from entering into any lawful employment, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall sell spirituous liquors to freedmen shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall sell arms, ammunition or explosives to freedmen shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Provisions of the New Regulations.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

Modified and improved rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with and in States declared in insurrection, &c., having been approved by the President, are officially declared by the Secretary of the Treasury. From these it appears that commercial intercourse with localities beyond the lines of actual military occupation of the United States forces is absolutely prohibited and no permit will be granted for the transportation of any property to any place under control of the insurgents against the United States. Supply stores, at places agreed on by the Commanding General of the Department, and proper Supervising Special Agents, may be established therein for such articles as the Supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent shall designate for that purpose. Loyal persons residing in the district or county contiguous to the place, and within the lines of country occupied by the military forces of the United States, may be permitted to procure from any such store and take to such family or plantation supplies as may be necessary for their own use.

Permits will be granted to Sutlers to transport to the regiment of the post stationed by them, such articles as they are authorized to sell free of the 25 per cent fee, but no permit will be granted to a sutler except on presenting to the proper permit officer the original certificate of his appointment from the commanding officer of his regiment or post, countersigned by the Division Commander, and on application and affidavit in the prescribed form. Transportation is not granted to any regimental sutler for an amount of goods exceeding $2,500 worth nor for over two months supply at one time.

The commercial dealers and trade boats on western waters remain as heretofore. Clearances and permits to any port or place affected by the existing blockade will be granted only upon the request of the Secretary of War or the Department of the Navy. All existing authorities to purchase products in the insurrectionary States are revoked, except that products now in good faith under such authorities, and paid for prior to the date hereof, may be transported in same manner and subject to same conditions as cotton raised by labor of freedmen, and all authorities to transport goods, wares or merchandize into an insurrectionary State are revoked.

Agents are authorized to purchase for the United States any products of States declared in insurrection at such places as may be designated to the Secretary of the Treasury at such prices as shall be agreed upon by the seller not exceeding the market value thereof at the place of delivery, excepting three-fourths of the market value in the city of New York at the last quotation known before the purchase is chasing. The moneys arising from sale after the payment of the purchase money and other expenses connected therewith are required to be paid into the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also prepared regulations relative to abandoned, captured and confiscated personal property, which will be carried into effect by the same agents, under the same supervisors that are provided under the regulations concerning commercial intercourse. Such property as is required for public use is to be appraised and delivered over, while provision is made for the sale of the remainder.

The last London *Spectator*, says the "star of England is overcast, her allies are plundered, her diplomatists worsted, her statesmen ingloriously foiled;" and it might have added she violates the code of neutrality, assists rebellion, and has joined hands with slavery.

The word "humbug," first generally used by Theodore Hook, in the "John Bull" newspaper, over forty years ago, has been adopted by the Germans, "Nicht alles ist Hambug" is the title of an essay in the "Magazin for die Literatur des Auslandes."

THE REBEL INVADERS.

Retreating with their Plunder.

Their Route Towards Staunton.

REBEL DOINGS IN HAGERSTOWN.

Gen. Averill Overtakes the Rebels.

All their Artillery and 500 Prisoners Captured.

BALTIMORE, August 8.

The *American* furnishes the following in advance of its publication here:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived this morning from the upper Potomac that the entire rebel force yesterday evacuated the Maryland side of the Potomac, moving off in haste. Their rear guard crossed at Shepardstown at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the balance crossed at Hancock about the same time from the south side of the Potomac. We learn that General Early has been moving up the Valley towards Winchester with his harvest trains during all of last week, scouring the country for conscripts and grain. Information a week since that the rebels would make a feint movement on Maryland merely to cover his return trains has been verified to the fullest extent, and they are now all moving towards Staunton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

The *Star* says: From a gentleman who arrived here Saturday from Hagerstown, where he had been sojourning for two weeks past, we get some interesting particulars of the doings of the rebels in that vicinity. When the rebels took possession of the town, they proceeded to institute a search of the stores. As the merchants had not replenished their stocks since the former visit of the rebels, the latter got but little with the exception of a small quantity of shoes and hats. At the grocery stores, they filled their haversacks with sugar and their canteens with molasses, and in one or two cases they turned the molasses out and let it run in the streets. The trains of cars reported to have been burnt by this party when they entered Hagerstown were destroyed by our troops, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels, as they contained valuable cargoes.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 8.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:—The following has been received:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 8—4:40 P. M.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff: Brig. Gen. Kelly reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek, and reports that he has overtook the enemy near Moorfield yesterday and attacked him, capturing all his artillery and five hundred prisoners. Nothing official has been received from Gen. Averill, however.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.
E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Attack on Mobile.

Admiral Farragut Passed Ft. Morgan.

THE MONITOR TECUMSEH SUNK.

Surrender of the Iron-Clad Tennessee

Rebel Admiral Wounded and a Prisoner.

The Fleet Approaching the City.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 8 1864, 9 P. M.

Major General Dix:—The following announcement of the successful operations against Mobile appears in the Richmond *Sentinel* of this date, and is transmitted by Maj. Gen. Butler to the President:

HEADQUARTERS, GENERAL BUTLER, 3 P. M., August 8. To his Excellency, A. Lincoln, President.—The following is an official report taken from Richmond *Sentinel*, August 8th.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER,
Major General.
MONTGOMERY, August 5.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—Seventeen of the enemy's vessels—14 ships and 3 iron-clads passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg, and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured. The Gaines was beached near the hospital. The Morgan is safe, and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet have approached the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

(Signed) D. H. MAURY, Maj. Gen.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.

Formation of Middle Military Division

WASHINGTON, August 8.

The President has appointed Ex-Congressman John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Solicitor for the Court of Claims to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Gibson.

The new military division which has just been formed, to be known as the Middle Military Division, is composed of the Department of Washington and the Department of Western Virginia, the latter of which all that remains the same as heretofore, all of them being placed under the immediate supervision of Major General Sheridan, with headquarters for the present at Harper's Ferry, and who will command all forces in the field.

Provost Marshal Ingraham will hereafter have charge of all matters relative to rebel prisoners of war confined in the old capital prison, except upon the direct order of the Secretary of War, or the order of Col. Hardee, acting under directions of the Secretary.

Richmond papers of Saturday last announce that our forces have taken possession of Dauphin's Island south of the harbor of Mobile and in the rear of Fort Gaines.

The United States Marshal of the District of Columbia to day sold the life interest in confiscated property of eight persons now in rebellion, Thos. G. Lothrop, Clerk. Every one small. The interests of Trusten Polk and W. J. Smithson were not sold, having been withdrawn. The sale netted only $5,000.

Trade with Insurrectionary States.

Successful Scouting Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.

Col. Burris telegraphs headquarters here from New Madrid, that he has just returned from a seventeen days scout in the south eastern counties of Missouri and north eastern counties of Arkansas, during which he killed fifty rebels, capturing one Captain and three Lieutenants, and wounded forty, including two Captains. He captured two hundred arms, over two hundred horses and mules, and fifty-seven prisoners. Our loss—Captain France mortally wounded, and two others slightly wounded.

Disloyal Citizens En Route for Canada.

CAIRO, August 8.

Several disloyal citizens of Columbus and Paducah, with their families, have arrived here en route to Canada, having been banished by Gen. Paine. Among them was a number of merchants and leading men whose property has been seized by the government.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 8.

Money easy at 7 per cent, with a large supply of capital seeking investment. Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 253½, and closing steady at 253. Governments stocks steady and more doing.

Northwestern	57¾	Mich Southern	90¾
Cleve & Pitts	113	Ill Cent Scrip	129¾
N Y Central	131	Erie	112
Hudson	132¼	Reading	138
Fort Wayne	115		

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, August 8.

Loans	$186,562,907	Dec. $274,473
Specie	21,159,518	Inc. 107,622
Circulation	4,522,728	Dec. 30,698
Deposits	15,327,926	Inc. 249,630

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 8.

COTTON—firm, prices tend upward; $1 75@1 77 for mid upland, closing firm at latter prices.

FLOUR—for state and western, heavy, and in favor of buyers; extra state $10 30@10 75; R. H. O. $10 80@12, trade brands; market closing heavy.

WHISKY—heavy, $1 73 for State, $1 73½@1 74 for western.

WHEAT—heavy, 1 to 2c lower; $2 20@2 29 for Chicago Spring; $2 21@2 40 for Mil. Club; $2 40½@2 55 for winter red western.

CORN—heavy, and 1c lower; $1 54@1 56 for new mixed western; the latter for nearly yellow and $1 60 for white western.

OATS—more active $1 00 for State.

COFFEE—dull, unchanged.

SUGAR—dull.

MOLASSES—quiet.

WOOL—quiet.

PORK—dull, heavy and lower; $36 00@36 75 for mess; $38 25@38 75 for new.

BEEF—dull and nominally unchanged.

CUT MEATS—more active at lower prices 14@14½c for shoulders, and 17c for hams.

LARD—firm.

PRIME MESS BEEF—quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.

TOBACCO—Active and 1@2c better.

FLOUR—Firm, at $9 00@9 30 for Superfine; $9 50@10 for Extra.

WHEAT—Receipts large and 5@10c lower. Prime at $2 02@2 08; Chicago, $2 09@2 17½.

CORN—Downward tendency, ranging from $1 35@1 38.

OATS—2@4c lower at 80@83c for new.

Late Southern News.

GEN. GRANT'S CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

EXCITEMENT IN ATLANTA.

THE CITIZENS HURRYING OFF.

A Chapter of Yankee Outrages.

MOBILE FIREMEN CONSCRIPTED.

The New Secretary of the Rebel Treasury.

Defenceless Condition of Alabama.

From our late files of Southern papers we gather some interesting items relating to the condition of Rebeldom. We analyze some of the leading editorials in the Richmond and other papers on the most recent events which have transpired, and which are still attracting considerable attention on this side of the military lines.

In reference to Grant's campaign, the Richmond *Enquirer* assumes it to be a failure, and in the most blustering manner recounts the Union losses in the varied attempts to take Richmond from McClellan down to the present time; but after all the affectation of power and the assumption of "the impossibility of ever taking Richmond," the true spirit of the writer is developed in a closing appeal to "the ruined and bankrupt people, the widow and orphan, and the suffering millions" of the North, to make their influence "felt at the approaching election." The article we refer to was undoubtedly written by the ex-editor of the New York *Daily News*, and the appeal he makes is as undoubtedly the conception of his master, Jeff.

The Richmond *Examiner* indicates alarm because of the fact of the assignment of General Joseph E. Johnston to the command in northern Virginia, and the removal to that quarter of a large body of his veteran troops, which was not known in Richmond beyond the circle of the initiated in the War office, was spread out in the Northern papers, as soon as the assignment was made. The *Examiner* says there must be a traitor some place, and he must be found out. It does not believe there are any traitors in the War Department however. We would suggest to the *Examiner* that the traitor must have belonged to "the circle of the initiated," and that is where he will be found. The *Examiner* must look out the next time a circle

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY AUGUST 9, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

Union County Nominations.

State Senator—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Disappointed Expectations.

It is evident that, after all, the invasion has not worked as well as the rebels intended it should. The progress has been far beneath their expectations. What those expectations were, may be inferred from the language of the Richmond press. Thus the Richmond *Examiner* of the 27th ult., contained a significant article, in which this menace occured: "*It is at least probable that the State of Maryland and Pennsylvania are now at Early's mercy. We have no reason to doubt that he will be swift to use the immense advantage he has gained, though we have to-day no news of his march towards the Potomac.*" Three days latter the same paper contained this announcement, which carries with it the air of being something more than mere speculation: "Once more Gen. EARLY crosses the Potomac with his gallant corps of veterans. This time there is, in all probability, no force in his front which can make him even pause. The rich valleys of Pennsylvania, with their noble herds and harvests, lie open before him, and he may find Washington and Baltimore more unguarded than ever."

Now nobody has been at the "mercy" of any one, except the village of Chambersburg, which one night found itself at the "mercy" of a barbarian—otherwise a representative of the chivalry—named MCCAUSLAND, who sacked and destroyed it.

Nor have the fields of Pennsylvania been overrun by the invaders to the promised extent. In fact, there has been far less of this business carried on than the rebels evidently intended.

For this non-realization of expectations, there must have been a reason, which, we conclude, was nothing more nor less than the presence of a larger force in Pennsylvania and Maryland than was believed to be there. Moreover, we are of the impression that this impediment to the prospects of the rebels is likely to continue, and perhaps assume huge proportions and become animated by an aggressive spirit. In a word, we expect that there will soon be perceived a change in affairs on our border, which, though it may interfere with the plans of the rebels, will be gratifying to the loyal people of the North.

Things Worth Knowing.

There is, perhaps, no more important point as a thoroughfare for Western travelers to and from the East, than this city of Pittsburgh. In many cases our hotels are the resting places of persons going both ways, and it is as important that they should be informed on all matters pertaining to the safety of travel as that they should understand the rules of the respective hotels at which they stop. To persons going Eastward this is of peculiar importance, the more especially if they are strangers in that direction. Without attempting to decry the character of New York, candor demands of us, as public journalists, that we advise all with whom we can communicate through these columns of the indispensable necessity of watching well their footsteps as they enter that great vortex of peculation and fraud. The character of the Common Council of that city is so very unpropitious that it has provided a wide and altogether too generous a license for the commission of almost every crime known to the Calendar, and has of late years indicated a preference for extending rather than contracting the limits of such license. It is a fortunate circumstance for that city and those who have business relations which call them to it, that a vigorous Metropolitan Police Department exists and exerts an influence which to a very great extent counteracts the evils approved by the City Government. Long before the traveler reaches New York he finds himself beset by respectably attired bullies, who, like so many guerrillas, start out from New York to meet the Western trains, sometimes, several hours before their arrival. They go on board the cars, and woe be to the poor wounded and helpless soldier, perhaps sleepy, who has any greenbacks in his pocket. If soldiers prove unproductive, other passengers are watched, and it is impossible to make a movement without being followed by thieves of the vilest description. To meet this danger, the Police Department to which we have referred has made some arrangements which prove to be more efficient every day. The twenty-sixth precinct, as we are informed, has special jurisdiction over Railroads and Steamboats, and officers of that precinct are continually on duty, so that a train cannot now reach the city, which does not pass directly under their inspection. The authorities of Jersey City have given the New York police permission to land there and to make such arrests as they may deem important to insure the safety of passengers. At the head of this department is Captain THORNE who is likely to deal out that mercy to thieves which they "to others show." If passengers are led off to hotels of questionable reputation and overcharged, and baggage retained until such exorbitant overcharges are paid, a visit to Captain THORNE at the city Hall, will make the path straight, and will facilitate the visitor to the great city in finding a proper place to abide in. Any policeman can direct the stranger. Of course there are hundreds of snares into which the unaccustomed traveller may fall, and of the existence of which he cannot possibly be forwarned, for the genius which crime calls to its help is as varied as it is cunning and vicious. But having made a misstep, let him look out for a policeman. Sometimes manly persons, when they have found themselves cheated or "sold very cheap," have struck out, giving the impostors very proper castigations, but invariably the thieves in such cases assume to be injured and complain against the parties imposed upon, where upon the self-defending strangers find themselves before a magistrate on the charge of "assault and battery." Then comes a host of troubles which are inconvenient when looked upon from a business point of view. As a general thing if a man who can afford it is "sold cheap," his best plan is to put his experience down to the credit of his education account, and pass on. Otherwise let him get the police to direct him. There is no place on the continent where strangers from the West or elsewhere are so egregiously swindled and defrauded as in New York, yet there is no place where such ample arrangements are made and provided for their protection.

It is to a very large extent the fault of the person who gets bitten the second time that he so suffers. To persons who go "on a spree"—who go to "see the elephant"—who indulge too freely in liquors, we have no counsel. They constitute a class who would get off the broad sidewalks of paradise, and who would hardly know the difference between 'golden streets" and roads carpeted with "greenbacks." To be wary, it is unnecessary to look very wise or to affect a profound suspicion for every person who may be met. To be sober, and always guarded against sophistry of all kinds, with a determination to be right if possible, will insure safety as nearly as anything we know. In the hour of danger, however, it is always best to let the police officers, appointed for the purpose, do all the "suspicious looks" and the "wise appearances." We tender this bit of advice in the hope that it may be seen and read where it may be of most use.

Panic in California Mining Stocks.

The recent fall in gold mining stocks in California has created quite a panic as well in the Atlantic as in the Pacific States. One of the wealthiest and most popular stock companies in California, is the Gould & Curry, whose stock, our San Francisco telegrams inform us, has fallen from $950 to $1000 per foot. The fall in the price of stock of this company during the month of July has been upwards of $600 per foot, and was caused principally by a rumor that the mine had given out. It is also charged that the mine has been worked somewhat recklessly, with a view to the present rather than the future. The quantity of ore taken out of this mine has been immense—about 7,000 tons monthly—which has yielded an aggregate of $6,000,000 per annum, and of this only $15,000 has been paid to stockholders; the balance has gone for expenses, waste in working the ore and the large profits the quartz mills have made out of the ore which has been worked on shares—half net proceeds to mill and half to the mine—out of $75 ore, (person,) the mills have retracted about $44@50, the remainder has been wasted and gone out in the "tailings." There were 22 mills at work for the company, making in the aggregate a profit of say $200,000 per month out of it. All of this is now to be done away with, and a new system inaugurated. The company's mill will hereafter do most of the work, and as a matter of course, greatly to the profit of the treasury. In reference to the giving out of the mine, it is stated that Prof. SILLIMAN has examined into the matter, and says the mine is good, the ore abundant and that there is every reason to believe that it will pay a good dividend for many a year to come.

This panic in the Gould & Curry, while it does not extend in any great degree to other mines, is classed as a most unfortunate occurrence for California, as it has impaired confidence in mining companies generally throughout the State. The tendency of the panic, it is feared, will prevent capital from seeking investment in mining operations, which is much wanted and, it is claimed, will pay a good return. The past and present seasons have been unpropitious for mining, and this fact has aided in causing distrust in such investments. From all the information in our possession, we are of the opinion that, while "the bottom has dropped out" of some mining stocks, the gold fields and mines of California will continue to yield immense profits on the judicious investment of labor and capital—the latter being, however, more essential than the former.

The Unpublished Correspondence.

The New York *Times* in criticising the course of Mr. GREELEY at Niagara Falls, called for the publication of all the correspondence concerning the late peace negotiation. Whereupon Mr. GREELEY, in the *Tribune*, professes his willingness to publish everything that passed, but is not willing the to take responsibility of doing it. He, however, gives the substance as follows:

I very gladly agree that I wrote the President as I supposed that he did to all his friends—if not to him, that certain eminent rebels were in Canada, at or near Niagara Falls, who professed to have authority from Richmond to propose terms for Closing the War, and were holding confidential interviews with leading Democrats from this side—that it was currently reported that terms of "reconstruction" were proposed and considered between them—and that it was further reported that one of them (Mr. C. C. Clay) had agreed to address a letter to the Chicago Convention (during its session) which would remove very much I heard (in common, I presume, with many others;) and it seemed to me desirable that if such terms were proffered, the Government of the United States should have the first refusal of them. And I recollect that—in the first and much the longest letter which I addressed to the President on this subject—I roughly indicated, and left it to his discretion to publish, which I thought it would be expedient to offer to the rebels, in case their profer to the Government should be—as I feared it would be—one that could not be accepted.

The brief reply to this letter was to this effect—"If any persons duly authorized by the rebels are prepared to offer substantially peace upon reconsideration as *you set forth*, bring them to Washington."

I at once rejoined, of course: "Mr. President, I do not know *what terms* the rebels are prepared to offer. How *could* I know? I have no authority and am forbidden by law to approach them on the subject; and how could I expect them to negotiate with persons in such a matter? If *you desire me* to ascertain what sort of a proposition they are prepared to make, I will do my best; but with faint hopes of success. My notion is that they would not first offer terms that you can accept, but *that they can offer Notorious that you will not strengthen the National cause by receiving and considering* (There is no unreasonable and offensive their terms: the better for our side, provided we are not able to accept them.)

"Of course," adds Mr. GREELEY, "the missive, 'To Whom it May Concern,' brought to Niagara, changed all this—" a change which he thinks was a mistake.

Another Peace Ambassador—Perhaps.

There reached the city of Nashville, on Sunday evening, the 30th ult., the Hon. R. W. B. COBB, of Alabama, who registered himself as bound for Kansas,—he might have meant Canada. Though a member of the rebel Congress, he professes to be a strong Union man, and is so esteemed, we believe, by the Union men in Northern Alabama. Gen. ROSECRANS, a year ago, bound him in strong bonds not to take his seat, and we believe he did not. On reaching Nashville he visited Gov. JOHNSON and the militrry authorities; but the object of his mission remains unknown. A correspondent writing from Nashville describes his appearance thus:

He is a tall, spare man, with long hair, on this occasion combed back over his head, without any respect for the style of parting in vogue among the followers of Fremont, Lincoln or anybody else, except Madame Pompadour. He wore a Summer suit of linen—probably, from its appearance, the suit of 1861. It dated anterior to the blockade, at any rate. He carried a huge linen haversack, such as are in vogue among the rebels, and had it well filled—a custom not so general among the rebels. His appearance was that of a Southerner in Summer, in need of repair.

A Test.

The subject of "Passports in France" being under discussion recently in the British House of Commons, Sir W. FRASER said:

They had all read the description of the Britons by the Irish poet:

"Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by."

Foreigners might be pardoned if they did not recognize the travelling Briton by this description, for the haggard individual, generally accompanied by females, who was seen wandering about railway stations of a morning in a state of listlessness, hardly bore any of the poet's marks of a Briton about him.

There is a mark which not a few travelling Englishmen bear about with them which is more unmistakable than that set forth by the poet, and that is, that they very seldom speak as good English as they show in their faces. Their mein may be very lordly, but their lingual style is very ungodly.

Quota of the Twenty-fourth District.

The Board of Enrollment of the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania have issued a stirring address to the arms-bearing population of Beaver, Lawrence, Washington and Greene counties, urging them to fill the quotas of their sub-districts without delay. They suggest that meetings be held, and immediate steps taken to induce volunteering by offering a suitable bounty. They congratulate the people of the District in having filled their quotas by volunteering under previous calls, and confidently expect that the same patriotism and energy will be displayed in filling the present call. The quota of the district is two thousand and nineteen, and is assigned as follows:

BEAVER COUNTY.—Pulaski tp., 11; North Sewickley tp., 21; Freedom boro., 11; Freedom dist., 6; Moon tp., 18; Phillipsburg boro., 2; Big Beaver tp., 16; Chippewa, 12; Bridgewater boro., 10; Ohio tp., 20; Patterson, 3; Franklin, 12; Marion, 8; New Sewickley, 26; Economy, 17; Harmony, 2; Hanover, 26; Independence, 12; Rochester boro., 25; Rochester tp., 6; Hopewell, 16; Brighton, 13; Industry, 9; Darlington, 28; Green, 26; Raccoon, 18; Beaver, 21; South Beaver tp., 12; New Brighton boro., 34; Fallston boro., 9. Total, 461.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—New Castle borough, 88; Pollock tp., 36; Neshannock tp., 16; Shenango tp., 24; Taylor tp., 12; Union tp., 12; Wayne tp., 18; Perry tp., 14; Scott tp., 21; Washington tp., 16; Hickory tp., 12; Pulaski tp., 29; Slippery Rock tp., 30; North Beaver tp., 37, Big Beaver tp., 16; Wilmington boro., 15; Little Beaver tp., 19; Plain Grove tp., 23; Mahoning tp., 28. Total, 518.

WASHINGTON.—Hanover tp., 33; Jefferson tp., 17; Cross Creek tp., 19; Smith tp., 24; Robinson tp., 15; Mt. Pleasant tp., 27; Cecil tp., 20; Hopewell tp., 12; Independence tp., 17; West Middletown boro., 6; Charleroi boro., 27; Monongahela boro., 11; Canton tp., 8; Buffalo tp., 30; Donegal tp., 28; Claysville boro., 5; West Finley tp., 23; East Finley tp., 23; Morris tp., 20; Franklin tp., 19; South Strabane tp., 16; North Strabane tp., 22; Nottingham tp., 13; Union tp., 23; Carroll tp., 25; Monongahela city, 15; Fallowfield tp., 12; Allen tp., 19; East Pike Run tp., 11; Greenfield boro., 6; California boro., 7; West Brownsville boro., 8; West Pike Run tp., 14; Bealsville boro., 4; Somerset tp., 24; East Bethlehem tp., 28; Millsboro, 5; Washington boro., 51; Amwell tp., 28; Peters tp., 17; West Bethlehem tp., 34. Total, 749.

GREENE COUNTY.—Washington tp., 14; Morris tp., 19; Rich Hill tp., 12; Aleppo tp., 17; Spring Hill tp., 16; Gilmore tp., 11; Jackson tp., 15; Centre tp., 30; Franklin tp., 24; Marion tp., 22; Wayne tp., 21; Perry tp., 19; Dunkard tp., 26; Monongahela tp., 30; Greene tp., 12; Cumberland tp., 28; Carmichaels borough, 7; Jefferson tp., 22; Morgan tp., 20; Whiteley tp., 16. Total, 389.

The surpluss of former calls are to be credited on the above quotas, and deficiencies under recent drafts to be added.

Exchange of Prisoners at Charleston.

Gen. Sickles and Gov. Hahn, have reached Washington from New Orleans. They were at Charleston Harbor on the 4th inst. On which occasion an important event took place in the exchange of the rebel officers, including several Brigadiers, who had been placed under fire by General Foster, as a retaliatory measure offsetting the action of the rebel authorites who first adopted this policy to check the fire of our batteries upon the city. The occasion proved to be one of unusual interest. The vessels constituting the blockading fleet were gaily decorated and drawn up in line, while the bands played stirring music, and the shouts and cheers of the sailors manning yards, as the released Union prisoners were borne within our lines, gave a stirring effect to the scene. In the evening a grand supper was given by Gen. Sickles to his brother officers on board of the fleet. The released prisoners will probably arrive at Fortress Monroe to-day, reaching Washington on Sunday.

An effort is being made by the rebel authorities to make Charleston the future exchange point of prisoners of war, and it is apparent, from advances made by them on this occasion, that every effort to expedite this matter will be used by the rebel authorities.

Tax Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has announced the following decisions under the tax law:

"Tailors, boot and shoemakers, and others who manufacture partly to order and custom work, and partly for general sale, must pay five per cent., the same as other manufacturers under section ninety-three. Commission houses, selling goods on consignment, are not to be regarded as local agents of the manufacturer or producer of said goods. Therefore, when the manufacturer makes such a consignment, the law requires him to make sale return of the same, and pay duty on the market value of such goods at the place of manufacture or production.

"In assessing tax upon sales of lime, no deduction is to be made for barrels in which the lime is packed for sale, but the tax must be computed for gross amount of sales.

In reply to a letter inquiring whether the tax on engines and vessels now levied by the government will be enforced on a steamship to be built for and owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and if enforced, whether the same will be refunded under bonds to produce at a United States Consulate, duly attested copies of the vessel's permanent British register, it is decided that the law provides for levying a tax on hulls ansched of all ships, &c., whether built, made, constructed or purchased, of two per cent., and on all steam engines, duty of three per cent. The Commissioner adds: "I know of no law or regulation which would authorize the refunding of the tax under circumstances above contemplated, from liability to taxation, or that would authorize refunding of the tax after the same had been paid."

Rights of Collectors.

We learn that the Attorney General of the United States has recently given an elaborate opinion upon the rights of a collector or Deputy collector, to a moiety of the fine assessed against a party who is convicted under the ninth section of the internal revenue act of 1862.

The Attorney General announces as his opinion:

First. That the fines imposed upon indictment and conviction under the ninth section of the act inure wholly to the United States, and that the collectors have no right nor interest therein.

Second. That the offence created by the ninth section can be tried and punished only in the manner and by the means in that section specified, and not otherwise.

WASHINGTON AGAIN IN DANGER.—Washington is again agitated with the prospect of another siege. The impression has got abroad, there, and not, it must be admitted, without sufficient reason, that another and more threatening demonstration will be made by the rebels against the capital. It is openly avowed by those there who are known to be in the confidence of Jeff. Davis & Co., that the forces now operating in Pennsylvania and Maryland will repeat their visit to Washington.

Last year 25,196 persons died in New York, an average of 79 daily, and an increase of 3,952 over the previous year. Since 1850 the annual average has been 22,000, but for this year if will hardly fall short of 26,000. To estimate how high a rate of mortality this is, it need only be recollected that in 1854, when the cholera was raging, the number of deaths did not greatly exceed this number, being 26,953.

THE RECALL OF MCCLELLAN.—It asserted by a Washington dispatch that the dispatch to the *Herald*, to the effect that the consolidation was being made by leading Republicans to secure the restoration of MCCLELLAN to the command, and that the President was disposed to yield, on certain conditions, is without the slightest foundation.

BERKS COUNTY, in this State, gives 1,500 majority against allowing Pennsylvania's noblest sons, who are fighting for their country in other States, to vote at her ensuing elections. It is needless to add that Berks votes heavily the Copperhead ticket, while the soldiers vote the other way.

NO MORE DRAFTING TILL SEPTEMBER.—An order has been issued directing that there shall be no more drafting under previous calls for troops. All deficiencies now outstanding shall be carried over to the draft to take place in September.

RELIEVED AT LAST.—It is asserted possitively that Gen. SHERIDAN has been appointed to supersede Gen. HUNTER in the command of the troops on the Upper Potomac.

CAPTURED.—It would seem that the report of Gen. STONEMAN's capture with a part of his command, in Georgia, was well founded.

A snuff-box was last week found on the bank of the Susquehanna river, in clearing off an old Indian burying ground, which is a great curiosity, two inches long by one inch and a half wide, and an inch in depth, including the top. Made of copper, it is beautifully enamelled, inside and out. On the top is painted a landscape. In the foreground a large building with a glow as of sunset upon it; a column or monument on a mound near by; two men on the bank of a stream with a vessel in the distance, the whole with a border in the enamel. A rose is painted on each side, a forget-me-not on one end, and a bright colored flower, somewhat defaced, on the other end, and one on the bottom. The colors are as bright as the day they were laid on, and it has doubtless been a rich present for some Indian Chief from the French or English of a century and a half ago. —*Wilkesbarre Record.*

Important military movements are being made by General Washburne, which will soon be developed. Smith is again on the warpath. Unquestionable information received at headquarters, shows that Forrest and Lee were terribly crippled at Tupelo, having five Colonels killed and other field officers wounded. Over 250 men were killed and wounded. The official report shows that Smith had 100 killed and about 200 wounded. Had Smith's supply of provisions and ammunition been greater, he would have totally routed the rebels and would have completely brrken up their organization.

General Intelligence.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* tells the following very spirited story: "On last sabbath, while church was being held about six miles south of Albany, Gentry county, a party of the militia entered the place to secure horses with which to enter the service under the call of General Fisk. A Union girl promptly came forward and placed her animal at the service of the boys, and also pointed out to them another fine steed, which she remarked was the property of a secesh lady friend of hers. A Union trooper was soon astride of the 'contraband,' and was about to leave with him, when the lady owner made her appearance, and protested against giving him up. The Union girl urged the soldiers to go along; she had voluntarily contributed her horse, and insisted that the secesh horse should also do duty. At this the rebel girl swelled up big with wrath, and applied all sorts of opprobrious epithets to Miss Union, who in turn 'piled over,' and while the steam was up pitched in and knocked her opponent flat on the ground and then hunched upon her and pounded away at a terrible rate. Dr. Wills, of that vicinity, finally parted the Amazons, but they didn't stay parted, and were soon blazing away at each other again, accompanying their blows with screams of defiance. Their gay Sunday dresses were soon in shreds; long beautiful tresses of hair were mixed with blood from dainty noses, ect. The bystanders, despairing of putting an end to the row, formed a circle, and seated themselves to enjoy the exhibition in regular prize ring style. The combatants fought long and well until Miss Union seized Miss Secesh by the throat, and succeeded in stopping her wind, when she fell to the ground and gave up the fight. The spectators were then duly cared for by their friends. There is no fiction about this. It actually occured at the time and place related above as several of the Gentry boys here can testify.

On Tuesday last, three soldiers of one of the British regiments in Canada, embarked in a skiff at Grimsby, and boldly set out on a voyage across the head of Lake Ontario, for the American shore, intending, of course, desertion. Their departure was telegraphed to Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara, and a boat, with six armed men on board, set out from there to intercept them. The deserters' skiff was presently overhauled by the latter, and a fierce naval engagement upon the lake ensued. The runaways fought desperately, and one, it is said, even to the last, they hauled down their colors and surrendered.

A singular railroad accident, but fortunately not attended with any loss of life, occurred on the Reading road, about a mile below Norristown, on Thursday afternoon. Two coal trains were following each other moving north. The leading train stopped suddenly, and its rear end was almost immediately struck by its successor, at least a dozen empty coal cars being broken and thrown in all directions by the concussion. Some of these cars obstructed the adjacent track, down which the express passenger train from Pottsville and Harrisburg went, within one minute of the collision of the coal trains. The engine of the passenger cars dashed through the obstructions, with the loss only of its ornaments, but the succeeding baggage and express cars were not so fortunate, but were thrown from the track, overset and broken to pieces, with all their contents. The neighboring telegraph poles and wires were all destroyed. The breaking of the coupling between the express and emigrant cars alone saved the entire train with three hundred passengers from destruction. The accident was one against which no foresight could have provided, and the manner in which it occurred was extraordinary.

The gravel train on the Dayton and Michigan Road, on Friday, ran over and instantly killed a man near Haskins Station. The man was seen walking on the track and the engineer gave the customary alarm but it was unheeded; the engineer, supposing the person would get out of the way, did not reverse his engine until too late. The man was deaf, and it is supposed that he lived near Thomas' Mills, on the Plank Road between Perrysburg and Bowling Green.

The growing crops in the West, respecting which so much solicitude has been felt, are reported at the Agricultural Bureau to be much better than was generally anticipated, on account of the early and severe drought. The crop of wheat will, however, be a light one.

One of the Kindergartens in Boston has adopted the system of graduating the school hours to the age and advancement of the pupils, and the results have been most favorable. The youngest children come only from 9 to 12 a. m., those in the next class from 1 to 4 in the afternoon also, and the oldest two hours.

The Hartford horse railroad cars have carried seven hundred thousand passengers during the past year.

In Springfield, Mass., the North-enders are now accommodated with a Sunday bus, which runs both ways to hit the church services. Its patronage shows that it is appreciated.

A lad in Pittsfield, Mass., was recently boasting to another that he could read the best, and to prove it he rendered the title of the new Berkshire book, "Life with the Forty-Ninth, by H. T. Johns," which he saw in a shop window, thus: "Live forty-nights with Henry Johns."

About eleven o'clock on Friday night, at Philadelphia, a very large and beautiful meteor was seen to shoot across the Eastern part of the sky. Its course was Southeastwardly, and it left a train behind which was a half minute fading out, looking like a broad bend across the heavens.

A collision took place on Friday morning, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, above Camden, by which several cars were thrown from the track, but no one was injured. Only one man was injured, and he but slightly.

Vermont has a larger number of acres of improved land than any other New England State. Of cultivated acres Vermont has 2,768,443, Maine 2,977,217, New Hampshire, 2,267,059, Massachusetts 2,055,572, Connecticut 1,580,398, and Rhode Island 346,000.

At Epsom, New Hampshire, last spring, some fishermen sought refuge from a shower under a friendly roof, leaving their poles and lines outside. A hen, in pursuit of worms, rashly swallowed one on a hook, and was found tugging at the line to get away. It was found impossible to extricate it and the line was cut, and the hen, however, was energetic, and survived it, and has continued to lay eggs daily in the most exemplary manner.

Twenty-seven cadets, graduated at West Point recently, have been assigned to duty, fifteen to the engineer corps, and the others to the ordnance and artillery departments.

The steam frigate Chattanooga, now in course of construction at Philadelphia, is nearly ready for launching. This frigate is 336 feet long, 44 feet beam, and 21 feet depth of hold. She will have two horizontal engines, with 81 inch cylinders. The propeller will have four blades, and a diameter of 18 feet. It is expected that she will be one of the fastest vessels in the navy.

We have lately learned that a strong anti-butter-knife party has been organized among those who have marriage in prospect, and that there is always to be a tacit understanding with those invited to be bridesmaids and groomsmen that if they cannot afford something better than butter-knives, they must decline to accept. The exalted positions, as persons occupying them are considered to be at least equivalent to silver teapots.

There is a one cent drinking house in Philadelphia. It is No. 615 Bedford street. It is kept by a woman named Annie Dugan. Beggars can there obtain a single cent's worth of liquor. The quantity is small, but this squalid mendicants, as fast as they can beg the pennies, can be accommodated with its equivalent in murderous whisky. When the police entered the house nine professional vagrants were sitting there in various stages of intoxication.

In accordance with previous arrangements, a handsome National Flag, of fine bunting—sixteen by nine feet—presented by Mr. Ahasuerus Gaw, Esq., of Baltimore county, by the "Aged Guard of 1862," on Thursday morning at Osceola Hall, North Gay street, Baltimore.

Water at Lenox, Mass., is quoted at 33 per barrel, and whisky at 15 cts per glass.

The Rev. L. Cuyler, writing from Saratoga Springs refers to Dr. Spring, of New York, thus happily:—"The loyal old man is erect yet as one of the pines of his native New England—a monument of sober living, and of steady labor tempered by out-door exercise. Dr. Spring has traveled further than most men on the life-journey, too, because he has always known the value of a *horse*. In the summer he makes his tours in his own comfortable carriage.

The same divine also writes the following bit of gossip:—I find Bibles in all the rooms of this hotel. They look rather *too* clean, and unused. By the way, a gentleman, who came down the Hudson in one of the night steamers, observed on the inside cover of a large Bible lying on the cabin table the following lines penciled:

"This holy book neglected lies,
No soul with it communes;
While sensual souls are found about
With *Heralds* and *Tribunes*."

It would not be a bad idea for the Bible Society to put a copy of the Higher Law in the desk of every member of Congress. Perhaps, however, the Higher Law is not near of any honorable member exclaiming, "In the words of Holy Writ, '*Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer*.'" or of anyone saying "My opponent may find himself hanging on a political gallows as high as *Nathan's*."

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* puts a poser to our neighbor. It says:—"The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says that if Gen. Conch had telegraphed to Harrisburg on Friday afternoon for assistance, it would have been possible to have sent reinforcements to Chambersburg *that night*. This sounds very funny to the people of Harrisburg, who had seen the last of those "reinforcements" leaving this city for Washington several days before. Will this *Gazette* say where those reinforcements were to come from?

From Peru we learn that the Government has sent Commissioners to Europe to negotiate a loan for $50,000,000. The Governments of Chili and Ecuador advise Peru to comply with the demands of Spain. Fresh trouble appears to be brewing between Chili and Bolivia.

The Chicago *Journal* says there is a movement making in that city to employ women as conductors on street railways, and that all the companies are in favor of it. The wish to enlarge the sphere of female labor is commendable, but there are duties which the conductor of a city passenger railway has to perform—such as occasionally putting a disorderly person out of a car—that would make the office quite unfit for a woman.

Personal.

"A Franklin County Man" has been distinguishing himself in some of the Buffalo papers in the use of Billingsgate, for which the *Express* hits him as follows: It looks a little queer to find "A Franklin County Man" here in Buffalo, when danger lurks in the Cumberland Valley, and leads to the suspicion that "cowardliness of spirit" had something to do with his change of base. We presume, from his vocabulary, that the correspondent of the *Courier* is a skulking Franklin County Copperhead, who has left the women of the county to defend it against the raiders, seeking his own safety in speedy flight. We may be mistaken in this opinion, but, if we are, what is he doing here while the enemy is at the door of his house? This specimen of Franklin County men no doubt affords good reason for the burning of Chambersburg. Our sympathies are active in regard to its misfortunes at home, as well as on account of its representative abroad.

Rufus L. Tay, Esq., formerly a merchant in Boston, Massachusetts, died at the Webster Place, Franklin, N. H., on Thursday morning last.

James L. Sluyter, a member of the New York bar, died on the 5d inst.

Archbishop Whately when preaching has been known in the height of his argument to get his leg over the pulpit. He was an inveterate smoker, was usually accompanied by three dogs, whom he had taught various tricks, and was a thorough believer in clairvoyance and mesmerism.

A soldier chastised a man named Lingham in Detroit a few days ago. The *Tribune* of that city reports the preliminaries after the most approved army correspondent style. The civilian retreated leaving the soldier master of the situation. Killed, none; scared one; missing, one.

There is a blind printer at Gosport, Ind., who sets up on an average 5,000 ems a day, and when he "rushes" from 7,000 to 9,000 ems. Another man reads his copy for him, six lines at a time, his memory being strong enough to retain that amount.

Mr. Babbage is said to have contrived a mathematical automaton, which discovers its own errors, rings a bell for a deficient logarithm, and, when it is supplied, continues its work.

Colley Grattan, the English author, artist, M. P., and dramatist, whose death was recorded recently, has left the stage a "thrilling" melodrama, in which a negress is the heroine.

Mrs. Mary E. Sawyer, a prominent secessionist woman, has been convicted of aiding the rebellion, and sentenced to confinement in the Fitchburg, Massachusetts, prison during the war.

A lady while playing with a favorite magpie the other day in Hartford, which has been accustomed to receive its daily bits from her mouth, when, perched on her shoulder it dropped upon her tongue an immense green fat caterpillar.

It is announced that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, after spending about four months in England, will return to Africa on a new expedition, to put in train operations, by means of which the slave trade will be eventually put an end to.

Job E. Stevenson is the Union candidate for Congress in the 12th district of Ohio. The Union papers of the district are declaring in favor of re-nominating Judge Spaulding.

An old woman in Kentucky crossed a bridge that was marked as "dangerous," without seeing the sign. On being informed of the fact on the other side of the river, she turned about and immediately recrossed.

"I labor *pro bono publico*," said a noisy demagogue in a stump speech. "The plain English of that is, you want to pick the public bones," was the retort of his opponent.

Major McIlvain, of the 110th Ohio, whose funeral sermon was preached in Xenia, recently, has since written to his wife. He dates from Richmond.

A young lady who was taking music lessons was asked how she could afford it in these hard times. "Oh," said she, "I confine myself to the low notes."

An exchange, noticing the marriage of Mr. James Hogg to Miss Ella Beane, says pork and beans form a natural union; but thinks one bean to a hog is a small allowance.

George J. Abbott, long connected with the consulate bureau of the State Department, has been appointed Consul to Sheffield, England.

To Men Who Reflect.

The United States *Economist*, in an article appealing to the people to "stand by the Government," presents some facts and figures worthy of the consideration of reflecting men. It shows that there is no investment equal to the loan now on the market, and argues that, in addition to this consideration, the duty of sustaining the Government is imperative. We quote:

But, says some timid character, "If the rebellion should be successful, what will become of the Government bonds?" We answer, "The rebellion *will* not, *cannot* succeed." The people of the United States will never consent to a division of their country, or its dismemberment. However much they may differ as to the causes of the war, or the manner in which it's conducted, when it comes to the question of a division it will be found that the "peace-at-any-price" party are scarcely worth the count, and if the Union is preserved as it will be (the interest on the debt will be but trifling) it has that within it's development of the resources of the country shall warrant the establishment of a sinking fund that will eventually extinguish the principal. And it is now time for all lovers of their country to arouse to the fact that every dollar of amount of wealth is added to the country each year in times of peace. We venture to assert, from our knowledge of the extent of the lines of commerce, agricultural and manufacturing productions, that if the war was ended, we should increase the capital of the country an average of *five hundred millions per annum during the next ten years*, and steadily add to the amount each year, so long as we remained at peace. Emigration would flow to us from all parts of the habitable globe in countless thousands. Capital from all parts of Europe would seek investment in our manufactures, internal improvements and public securities. Our natural and agricultural resources, which are *beyond computation*, would be rapidly developed, and commerce would be immensely increased, and the interest on a debt of four or five thousand millions would be no heavy burden for a people unsurpassed in energy, industry, and capacity for the accumulation of property—in a country of such resources as are unequalled on the face of the earth.

We sometimes feel an inexpressible disgust in listening to the croakings of some of the weak-kneed, and wealth-loving, soapless of the progress of the war. They give our brave armies no credit when they achieve such successes as Sherman has recently accomplished, but when Grant meets with a repulse they are down too, since he has had command of the Army of the Potomac they magnify it to proportions wholly unwarranted by the facts, and seem to regard it as decisive of the campaign. Away with such nonsense. Grant mined the fortifications at Petersburg, assaulted, and failed to take it. Only because of the delay in charging promptly after the explosion. He has inflicted a greater loss upon the enemy than they did upon him, for they acknowledge a loss of three thousand, and we exhibit in proof that our loss was more than 2,500, including 1,200 prisoners which the rebels claim to have taken. What is the disaster compared with the repulse which the rebel army at Atlanta received from Sherman on the 20th and 22d of July, where the losses of the enemy fell but little, if any, short of *twenty thousand*? But we have not space to pursue this reasoning.

We are now at the very turning point of the war, and all that is required to bring it to a successful termination is for the Army loyal to stand by the government *with all their might*. Sherman will in all human probability capture Atlanta during the present month, when he will be enabled to turn his forces eastward and threaten Richmond from the West. No uneasiness need be felt in reference to Grant. He has full of resources and unlimitable perseverance. It took six months to take Vicksburg, which, it will be recollected, the crookers then said "*a million of men*" could not take. Sebastopol resisted the combined French and English forces for more than two years, having been assaulted four different times before it was finally taken. Richmond and Atlanta are both worthy to be compared with that fortress in patience and skill to reduce them, but Grant and Sherman, with the noble armies under their command, are equal to the emergency. Let the people who remain at home do their duty by subscribing liberally for the new loan, and *no fears need be entertained of a restoration of the Union.*

Higher Prices—What to Do.

The *Economist* argues that prices will continue to advance. It says the harvest is short, the staple of the manufacture of cotton clothing will be all but gone—of woolen utterly insufficient—wages, *which must keep pace with the cost of living*, are advancing. What then is to be done? If inordinate prices are to be avoided, we say it is necessary to lessen consumption in every practicable way. To increase production is, for the reasons we have given, impracticable; therefore, all that we can do is to husband and economize the resources we possess. It is for each man to inquire, what is his personal responsibility in this matter. Let us make one or two suggestions:

Invest your money in the government securities instead of private speculations—make the establishment of your national credit your first business.

Introduce a rigid system of frugality into your family government; let your table be supplied with plain food, and avoid foreign luxuries.

Let there be great moderation in dress—it is a physical impossibility to furnish the same quantity of clothing as is usually required in a season of a graceful submission to the iron necessity of the hour.

Let no expense for entertainments or amusements, usually indulged in, be sanctioned during the coming season.

Are we not warned of the necessity of timely attention to these suggestions? Do they not commend themselves at once to the judgment and the conscience? Is it not fitting that amid the roar of a thousand cannon belching forth destruction, and the groans from dying soldiers, and the wails of their bereaved wives and mothers, the sound of rejoicing should be hushed in our streets? Is it not well that we, by rigid and personal economy, should help the nation to bear

A Speech Addressed to Those to Whom it was Adapted.

A Mr. J. H. Woodward, a young man of about twenty, had made himself particularly disagreeable to some persons by his expressions of loyalty, and, out of derision, was called upon at a public meeting to make a speech. He repeat a public meeting to make a speech. He responded to their calls in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—The great cry that I have heard to-day has been peace, peace. I tell you that to-day has been peace, peace. I tell you that there is no man in the nation who desires peace more than I do, a permanent, lasting peace. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, I will tell you how we will get it. Fight this war out. Take every negro in the rebel States and exterminate every d——d rebel, no matter where you find him. (Hisses.) Gentlemen, you need not try to hiss me down, for I am an old soldier, and I have faced a most as mean a looking crowd as is now before me. I mean the thieves and bush whackers of Tennessee. I know I was called upon to make a speech out of derision, and I intend to tell you what I think of you.

When God said he would save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found there, I have no doubt he would have done it, and to-day, if you all stood upon the brink of hell, and he were to say he would save you if one loyal man could be found among you, I have not the least doubt but there would be a great many strange faces in hell for supper.

Gentlemen, when you wish to hear from me again, you have only to call upon me. I am always at home.

Mr. Woodward is a resident of Ohio, and has been adjutant of an Indiana regiment.

The Republic of Jones.

The Natchez *Courier* gives an account of a curious "republic," which was organized in Jones county, Mississippi, a year or so ago. It appears that numbers of rebel deserters having congregated in the swamps of that county, determined to form a government for themselves. A rebel Colonel Mowry, with a considerable force, was sent to disband them, and it was supposed had succeeded, but it now appears that the malcontents offered a desperate resistance, dispersing the assailants, killing and wounding and capturing a considerable proportion of them. The commander-in-chief of the Jones forces made a report announcing his victory to the Secretary of War for the Republic of Jones. After the fight an armistice was entered into, and ministers were appointed to confer with the "so-called Confederate States." Propositions for peace and an exchange of prisoners were offered by the Jones authorities, and declined by the "so-called Confederate authorities." The Jones Congress has met, and entertained the question of forming an alliance with the United States, but the government of the latter was not considered sound on the secession question, and consequently the proposition was defeated. At last accounts the "Republic" was still in the enjoyment of health and strength, and determined to resist to death the encroachments of the Confederacy. This is the story in substance, as given by the Natchez *Courier*, and whether true or not forms an amusing as well as instructive picture of what would be the condition of some portions of the country should the "right of secession" be carried out to its fullest extent. In addition to the "Republic of Jones," we should then have the kingdom of Smith, the limited monarchy of Brown, and the absolute government of Robinson.

Lieut.-General Scott.

The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, at West Point, writes as follows: The first person we saw, after getting out of the omnibus which brought us from the wharf to the hotel, was General Scott, seated in his arm chair, at his accustomed spot on the wide piazza which surrounds the hotel. He bore himself with that dignity and courtesy of mien for which he has ever been distinguished. Although he is feeble in body, yet his form is erect, and he walks with his old soldierly step, not quite so firm and strong, perhaps, as it was a few years since. His mind, if we may judge from his autobiography, which he has just completed and put to press, is unimpaired; and his conversation shows that he takes as deep an interest as ever in the welfare of the country.

The following extracts from the early sheets of his book convey a good idea of its style of composition, and its freedom from any attempt at display. It is, so far as we are able to judge by the few pages we have read, characterized by candor, impartiality and firmness. It thus commences:

"According to the family Bible I was born June 13, 1786, on the farm which I inherited, some fourteen miles from Petersburg, Virginia. My parents, William Scott and Ann Mason, both natives of the same neighborhood, intermarried in 1780. In my sixth year I lost my father—a gallant lieutenant and captain in the revolutionary army and a successful farmer. Happily, my dear mother was spared to me eleven years longer, and if, in my now protracted career, I have achieved any thing worthy of being written, any thing that my countrymen are likely to honor in the next century—it is from the lessons of that admirable parent that I derived the inspiration."

Further on he writes:

"My school and college days were marked by no extraordinary success and no particular failure."

He tells us something about his early schoolmasters, James Hargrave, a Quaker, and James Ogilvie, a Scotchman, who was addicted to opium-eating. In 1805 he entered William and Mary College, in the eleventh year of the law office, in Petersburg of David Robinson, Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina, and Judge May, of Southern Virginia, were his fellow students. He gives an account of the trial for high treason of Aaron Burr, at Richmond, at which he was present, and where he met Washington Irving, General Jackson, John Randolph, who was foreman of the jury, and other men of note. General Scott refers to it as a "striking fact, that three Ex-Vice-Presidents, Aaron Burr, John C. Calhoun and John C. Breckinridge, became, each in his day, a leader in treason."

The work, which will be issued in two volumes, of from five hundred to six hundred pages each, is entitled "Memories of Lieutenant General Scott, LL. D. Written by himself." Two portraits of the General accompany the volumes, one engraved from a portrait painted when he was thirty-seven years of age, and the other from a bust, taken when he was sixty-four years old.

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Pittsburgh, August 6, 1864.
TO COAL DEALERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 10th inst., inclusive, for supplying the County House and Hall with from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of good merchantable coal, free from slack and dirt, to be delivered daily in such quantities as may be required at the entrance, on Fifth and Ross streets. By direction of the County Commissioners.
au8:2tw HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as quickly as possible. We are offering great quantities of this ware at half price. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice, and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, at No. 42 Fourth street.
jy12 fm

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MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
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GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au3 No. 51 Market street.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-ly

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles.
mh31-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je1-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, fat and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GARAGE, Depot Commissary Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky.
de28

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,
FOR THE NORTH WEST.
The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of
STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,
will soon issue a
North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,
for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS
for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address
G. W. HAWES & CO.,
jy29 Indianapolis, Indiana

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 13th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

50 shares in name of E. F. Adams, no certificate issued.
40 " Gilbert Williams & Co., " "
25 " represented by certificate No. 1636.
100 " in name of R. Hunt, no certificate issued.
10 " J. K. Sewall
10 " represented by certificate No. 1116.
800 " in name of J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy30tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

41 Shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.
150 Shares represented by certificate No. 158.
200 " " " " 51.
25 " " " " 179.
5 " " " " 286.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh.
jy20tf

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.

O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt.-Col. and D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. W. & C. RR. CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half-yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th ult., the same to be paid on and after the 4th day of August next to the persons registered at said date as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 4th day of August thereafter.

Provided, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company.

By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.
jy16-14t

BEESWAX WANTED. BEESWAX WANTED.
Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,
Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
For which the highest cash price will be paid.
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
au1
T. T. MYLER.
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,
No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call.
jy26

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 7th, 1864.

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of this assessment.

By order of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
jy14td Sec'y and Treas'r Dacotah Mining Co.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy20-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KISFEM, Office No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish'd or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
e29-1y

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
R. H. KING,
jy22 o. 211 Liberty street.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

A CRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Chro Accom,n.....	8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r..	12:20 p m
Chro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's..	11:50 p m
Chro Express.....	8:25 p m	Fast Line.....	12:50 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Chro Mail.....	12:20 a m
John'n Accm'n.....	3:00 p m	John'n Accm'n.....	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station..	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station..	6:10 a m
d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
d do	2:30 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:00 a m	Chicago Express..	8:20 a m
Express.....	1:10 p m	Philla.	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:20 a m	Cin'ti	7:30 p m
		Crestline Mail....	7:00 a m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:10 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a m, 9:30 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Allanza Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 6:00 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:45 p m	Express.....	9:30 a m
Mt. McKeesport..	11:00 a m	Mt. McKeesport..	6:50 p m
do	6:15 p m	do	2:05 p m
Port Perry.....	7:00 a m	Port Perry.....	8:30 a m
Braddock's.....	4:15 p m	Braddock's.....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 9:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a. m.	Mail.....	7:00 p. m.
Express.....	4:30 p. m.	Express.....	9:25 a. m.
Accommodation..	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	6:10 a. m.	Mail.....	8:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express..	8:30 p. m.
do	1:05 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....	6:50 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation..	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny...	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland.....	1:05 a. m.		
do	3:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....88 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....182 Smithfield St.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....101 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clark & Co.....93 Wood street.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....156 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....73 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.13 Second near Short st.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Balsley.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pentland.....103 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bartlett.....77 Market st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....84 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....85 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Supee.....corner Penn and Cherry sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price,cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Pike st.
Patterson, Agnew & Co.....Grosvenor Alley, Allegheny.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettlek & Co.corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....126 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....125 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....56 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....294 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....New York.
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....122 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....82 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....85 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....80 Water st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....80 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Peacock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....54 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
J. McMaster & Gazzam.....8 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....14 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....135 Fourth street.
E. S. Marrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 43 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Dewerritz, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....89 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Mearhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Forsyer & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Penbrook, Ball & Co.....81 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.
J. C. Tilton.....8 Hand street.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth sts.
B. L. H. Dabbs.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
C. Torrence.....139 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilhert.....23 Diamond.
F. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....33 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....Fifth st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....27 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chaney.....15 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....81 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....Stand 96 Third street.

Vitrod Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se23-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
Prices Low. Terms Cash. PITTSBURGH, PA.
jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry.
se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5-1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks, and Supported, Beadsteel Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH. DAVID S. PARK. JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills; Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to.
se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, N.-Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order.
se7-1

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THR MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 48, Fifth street, Allegh.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE WHO cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, sign of the DIAMOND. Practical Opticians.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL. S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jly28

GILBERT M. M'MASTER. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je3-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
Je20-tf PITTSBURGH.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

JNO. B. HAMPTON. W. C. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my9 PITTSBURGH, PA

E. S. MORROW,
au20 ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

P	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	$ Exchange	—	70½		May '64 5
	50 Citizens	—	68		" 5
	50 Pittsburgh	—	63¾		" 4
	50 Allegheny	—	60		" 5
	50 Mechanics	—	66		" 5
	50 Iron City	—	64½		" 4
	50 M & M	—	60		" 4
	100 First National	110	—		$3.75
	100 Second National	110	—		—
	100 Third National	—	106		—
	100 Fourth National	110	—		—
	100 First National, Ally	—	110		$3.00
	50 Manchester Saving	—	49¾		" 4 pct.
	INSURANCE.				
	50 Citizens	—	61		June $6.00
	42 Western	—	53½		May $2.50
	33 Monongahela	34	33		" $3.00
	50 Eureka	50	52		" $4.00
	20 Pittsburgh	34	34		—
	25 Allegheny	—	27		$0.00
	25 Citizens	28	28½		$1.00
	50 Peoples	32½	—		—
	BRIDGES.				
	25 Monongahela	—	28½		4 pct.
	25 St. Clair Street	40	—		5 "
	50 Hand Street	—	50		5 "
	50 Manual Street	—	—		—
	25 Birmingham	—	31½		$1.50
	RAILROAD.				
	50 Allegheny Valley	14	—		—
	50 Penna Central	—	73		—
	100 Fort Wayne	—	144½		—
	100 Cleveland	—	113		—
	50 Connellsville	11	13		12½
	50 do (interest)	11¾	17		—
	25 Stenbenville	—	12½		—
	50 Charters	—	5		—
	25 Hempfield	—	—		—
	50 Allegh'y & Manch'ter	65	70		6
	24 Birmingham	—	40		—
	50 Citizens	—	80		—
	GAS.				
	50 Pittsburgh	—	88½		$2.80
	25 Allegheny	14½	—		$1.00
	25 Birmingham	—	31½		5 pct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
	25 Lucesco	27	—		—
	Ardesco	—	—		—
	10 North American	9	7¾		—
	10 Daizell	—	7¾	1	3 pct.
	10 Allegheny and Pitts	15	2	3	2 "
	80 Columbia	—	—		5 "
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
	60 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk	—	11½		—
	40 Mongahela Navig'n Co	48	—		$2.50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	82		—
	do Scrip 6's	—	81		—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	79		—
	do 6's	—	97		—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100		—
	do 4's	—	70		—
	Allegy V. R. 6's	—	100		—
	do 30 morts	—	80		—
	Connellsville 6's	—	100		85
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75		—
	Allegy Co Bounty 6's	—	90¼		—

MONDAY, August 8, P. M.

A slight stringency in the local money market has prevailed for a few days past, but not sufficiently strong to produce any great inconvenience. The want of bankable funds has been the chief cause. This will soon be obviated, as already the return of greenbacks to the money-centers is increasing in sufficient volume as to almost produce the accustomed ease in the Eastern money market, which will soon have a relieving effect on the Western cities. Exchange continues very plenty without any alteration in the rates. Prices of the leading articles of trade are pretty well maintained, without many transactions except what satisfies the local demand.

—Money in New York is offered in large sums at seven per cent. on call, and at that rate it is not easy to place capital. The Weekly Treasury Statement clearly indicates the future of the money market. The issue of six per cent. notes is constant, and the amounts so large that the notes begin to be in common circulation. The payment of the army insures a continued reliance upon this resource, and makes a further inflation of the currency inevitable. Its progress is not so rapid as which legal tenders were printed, but to a certain degree inflation is as sure with interest added to the notes as without it. The money paid to the army will soon find its way to the Atlantic cities for use, and be accompanied by a good deal of the currency recently sent to the interior, and give an excessive supply of money.

—Money at Boston, according to the *Traveller* of Saturday has become quite plentiful and cheap, to borrowers in approved credit, and the applications for loans, outside of the banks, have sensibly diminished. Business of most kinds is pretty lively, and there is an improved tone to the share market, but not much advance has as yet been realized in prices, although most of the divident-paying, and some of the progressive stocks, are scarce, and very firmly held. Government securities are all in quick demand, for investment, and a better feeling is manifested in regard to the substantial kinds of railroad, factory, bank and mining shares, at the Board, and at private sale.

—The rates of freight on the Rock Island road on the 25th of July were advanced on the average 30 ⅌ cent., which is about the increase demanded by the entire western roads. At the new prices the roads have abundant traffic, and are placing to the credit of income more money than ever, the increase in rates more than offsetting the high cost of working. The crop prospects are reported by railway Superintendents to be excellent. In Northern Illinois and Indiana the corn was never better looking, or planted in greater breadth, and with an average Autumn the crop will be the largest ever grown. The oat crop exceeds all precedent, with a full average of wheat. In all that makes the West rich in the way of crops, the prospect is good, and producers and transportation companies are sure of full returns for their investments.

—The gold deposits at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the month of July, were $3,040,5 5, and the silver, including bullion purchases, $49,976.09, making a total deposit of coin, of $4 0,2 2.91. The gold coinage for the same time was $3,5 5.98, nearly all in double eagles; the silver, $61,4 0.35, in dollars, half dollars and quarters, and the copper $98,000, nearly equally divided in one and two cent pieces. The total value of coinage of all kinds is $457,-619.55, the coining of seven millions six hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and forty pieces. There were coined during the month of July 3,5 4,000 cents, and 2,000 two cent pieces. When it is remembered that the cent coinage at the Mint has averaged about half a million per month for the last two years, and knowing as we do that there are not quarters enough in circulation for change of even the small fractional paper currency, the question may well be put, "What becomes of all the cents?" No doubt "they are hoarded by the timid and miserly.

The following is taken from the July number of *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, and contains some facts and figures of general interest:

"When Mr. Chase first assumed the position of Treasurer, the personal property of the Northern States was, per census, $2,500,000,000, the last published statement of the Treasurer, the last published statement, the debt is given at $1,723,000,000; but it is well known that the real amount is many hundred millions in excess of that sum; in fact, the debt may be said is nearly equal to the personal property in 1860; while the personal property itself has greatly diminished in quantity during the war. Of this debt about $80,000,000 is in various forms of paper money, which had depreciated to 40 cents on the dollar on the day of Mr. Chase's resignation; so, also, two loans put on the market by Mr. Chase had failed. The expenses for the coming year, estimated some months since, are about $1,000,000,000. Now with the currency 40 cents per dollar, with the loans unproductive, and with all the burdens of the war, inflation and daily rising. Mr. Fessenden is called upon to provide for the coming year. The task is not a light one. Its great difficulty consists in the fact of the present high and increasing prices for commodities, and that all the taxes of the government are taxes upon consumption or indirect taxes. There are no taxes upon property. This alternative then presents itself: If the present level of currency is maintained, the expenses of the government will be swollen to the high prices by an extent equal to the product of the new taxes. To illustrate—the Quartermaster's Department bought last year 28,916,294 bushels of corn, or 600 bushels at 30 cts, making $1,530,000. The same quantity now will cost $7,-100,000. Thus, $2,800,000 of the increased taxes is such in that one article. The pay of the troops is higher; the same number of men and subsistence will cost 60 per cent. more this year; consequently the new taxes count nothing as a resource, unless the present prices are reduced."

Review of the British Corn Trade during the past Week.

From the Mark-lane Express.

The past week has been truly summer-like since its commencement, and it was much wanted for the maturing of the crops; but a fall of rain would have been of great service to the spring corn, which has begun to suffer from drought, especially the beans and peas. Another such week will make Talevera wheat generally ready for the sickle. Indeed some is being cut, and a fortnight hence will bring on operations on a larger scale. Some of the wheat, however, has been drying off, rather than coming to a gradual and full maturity; and much blight in many parts is complained of, though on the fine loams the crops still look well. The conclusion to which we are brought, by reports and appearances, is that we shall have much variety in samples, instead of the full, plump berry of last year. The hay, though well got, proves very light, and the want of cattle food has already caused a large demand for cakes. It appears some peas have been cut for fodder, and some barley is being burnt up. Appearances on the continent have improved along with the weather, and the anticipations of peace between Denmark and Germany lessen the effect of the bloodrails of the Prussian paris as a disturbance in corn of any moment; but with all this in favor of imports, the country markets have been generally buoyant beyond that of London, and an average advance of 1s per qr. may be noted. The greater ease in financial circles is also favorable to a speculative movement, which has already commenced, and that on the part of some large growers who are convinced that they can afford to keep produce on the ground. Danzig is rather dearer in spite of accumulating stock. Hambro has remained firm; and New York, following the extraordinary advance on gold, has kept advancing. Boston has also ruled higher, too, that as we have had a change to heat after severe cold and frosts, so this change season may suddenly become cold again, as previous high prices, could not fail to produce higher rates. London has now become relatively lower than the country, and its supplies must consequently fall off. Such is the present inducement to forward; and a certain quantity of old wheat must be wanted for mixing, farmers who possess it may therefore have incentive not to sell to disadvantage. We are indebted to Ireland for our large supplies of oats—and so thanks to Ireland—we are no longer depressed by the possible appearance of harvest.

At Edinburgh wheat was brisk, at 1s. to 2s. per qr. more, and beans were 1s. per qr. higher. Glasgow was unaltered for wheat, but dearer for meal and oat cake.

Dublin was inactive, but hunders of foreign oat, maize, and flour were firm.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

BUSINESS—The demand for the leading articles were more numerous than for some days past. Dealers were more disposed to operate. The sales were to a moderate extent. The weather continues warm. Our rivers rose some two inches during the past twenty-four hours. The new steamers Alice, and Kate Putnam are about ready and will leave early this week. A few feet of water would be of great value about this time. Among the sales we note the following:

ASHES—The market was steady with a good demand. As prices were unchanged, we omit them. The stock in the market at present is not large.

BACON—The market was steady, but not very active. The high prices demanded have cut off a large amount of consumers, whose finances will not allow them to indulge in so expensive an article as bacon has become. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders—7,000 lbs at 15½@16c. Sides—3,000 lbs at 19½@19c. Plain Hams—2,500 lbs at 18½@19c. Sugar Cured Hams —3,000 lbs at 23c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm with an active demand. Sales of 2,000 lbs canvassed at 22c.

HAY—The market was firm with a good demand. The receipts yesterday were the largest we have noticed for some time past, amounting to 22 loads, which was disposed of at $35, 40 and 45 00, the latter was only paid for a very choice article.

BUTTER—The market was very firm with a good demand for home use and for export. We note sales of 2,500 lbs at 35c@40c, as per quality.

EGGS—Were dull with more sellers than buyers. 14 bbls were disposed of at 12½c per doz.

HOGS—Was firmer and further advanced. We note sales of 1,000 "Premium" at $1,050. These are steep figures.

APPLES—The receipts were only moderate. Prices have ruled about the same for some days past. We note sales of 80 bbls at $3 5 @3 75 per bbl.

LARD—The market was inactive; we note small sales at 19c@19½c as per quality.

GRAIN.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand for certain descriptions is on the increase, whilst others are neglected. The stock on hand at present is not large. Among the transactions were the following:

OATS was more falsied at full rates. Sales 1,200 bushels, in store, at $1 55; sales 800 bushels on the spot at the same figures; sales 200 bush. at $1 55; 400 do from store $1 58@1 60.

OATS—The receipts are increasing—the demand appears to keep pace. Sales of new crop were made at 90@94c; sales of $300 bush. and 1 car load of old at $1 05@1 06.

RYE—We note steady sale; offering very light. The mills will pay $2 00 for Red and $2 10 for White.

BARLEY and RYE—were dull—prices too irregular to quote.

FLOUR—The demand for some days past has been local, being confined to small lots to meet the wants of the trade, and prices have undergone no change. We note sales to the extent of 360 barrels at $10 50, 10 75@11 00 for Extra Family, the latter being paid only for a choice brand. The supply on hands is not large, while the receipts barely supply what is required for the city trade.

FEED—Was in good demand. The receipts were not large, and all good parcels find ready purchasers. Sales 86 bxs W. R. at 21@22c.

FISH—The market was steady. The new catch is coming in arrive. Mackerel—Sales old No. 3 large at $13 50; new $15 50 per bbl; Medium old, half bbls, $6 00; new, $7 00@7 25. White Fish, $10 00.

Fish—Pickling; sales of 1 car load middlings at $2 80 per cwt.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a moderate demand. As prices have undergone no change we omit the figures in the present issue.

POTATOES—The new crop is beginning to arrive, but not in sufficient quantities to reduce the extravagant prices that are now current. The descriptions offered were small.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, August 9, 1864.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday exhibited more firmness—more especially as regards Crude. The sales were the largest we have noticed for some days. The demand for Crude for the Eastern market was active. We note further sales of 3,000 bbls Crude, deliverable in Philadelphia, at 49c, packages included. There were a number of small lots disposed of for this market. Holders were generally demanding an advance of one to two cents per gallon. The holders of Oil at Oil City were firm at the advance we have previously noted. *Tar*—The demand has increased. The market contained more buyers than sellers at the outside quotations. *Refined Oil* was neglected—buyers were shy. The only transactions made was for future delivery. Free Oil was not inquired for. *Naptha* was more fancied. Holders were asking 36@37 for deodorized. The following are the sales that came under our notice:

Crude Oil—The market yesterday was firm with a good demand for home use and for exports. The receipts were rather light, only amounting to 225 bbls. Among the sales were: 220 bbls, packages included, 42c; sales, the packages to be returned; 147 bbls, 37c; an advance; 187 bbls at 37c; 97 bbls do, and 200 bbls 38c. The latter sale was a shade below the market. Sales, 50 bbls Green Co. amber oil at 40c. Packages returned.

Tar—Was prime, with a good demand; sales, lots comprising 800 bbls at $7 00. Holders at the close were demanding an advance.

Refined Oils—Free oil was dull, there being no inquiry. Prices were nominal. Bonded oil was more fancied. The last sale we reported was at 80c for August and September delivery.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Jas Wilkins, 223 bbls.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Aladdin Company, 225 bbls refined, for Philadelphia; Lucesco Company, 222 bbls refined, for New York; Petrona Company, 140 bbls refined, for Philadelphia; North American Company, 70 bbls for Philadelphia; G. S. Long & Co., 112 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

TUESDAY, August 9.

The market for Pig Iron rules very firm. The late advance has been sustained. The stock on hand is not large; holders do not seem anxious to realize even at the outside prices. They have in some instances withdrawn their stocks. The only sales reported was as follows:

500 tons Mahoning, sold at the furnace at $60 cash; the purchaser removing the same at his own expense.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 9, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.	⅌ lb
1½ to 6; by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7½
1¼ to 1¾, by ⅝ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½ by ½ to ⅝ inch	8
SQUARE AND HAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7½
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅞ to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
⅞ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	⅌ lb
⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ¾ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2 to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	9
1¼ and 1½	9¼
1 and 1¼	9¾
¾ inch	10
½ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	⅌ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7½
2⅜ to 2¾	7¾
3 to 3½ inch	8¼
3¾ to 4 inch	8¾
¾ and ⅞ inch	8¼
OVAL IRON.	⅌ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¾
⅞ and 2¼ inch	8¼
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	⅌ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8
⅞ and 2 inch	8¼
SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10½
" 25 and 26	10¾
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick 9

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ⅌ lb extra.

Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8½
" Wings	8¾
FLAT RAILS	
Punched and counter sunk.	
1½ to 2, by ⅜ to ½ inch	8
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8½
1¼ by ½, 7-16 and ½ inch	9
1¼ by ¼ inch	9½
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	8¼
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	12

NAILS.	⅌ keg		⅌ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	$ 12½	2d Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 62½	3d In. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	4d	10 37½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails,		Barrel.	
6d	$9 13	¾ inch	10 88
5d	8 88	1 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 38
12d	8 63	1½ inch	9 38
16d	8 63	1¾ inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	9 63	6d	8 88
8d	9 13	8d	8 88
10d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16d	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 5 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

New York Hop Market.

Hops—Are in fair demand at 55@58c for poor to prime, payable in currency. It is reported that the Hop plant in Western New York has suffered severely from the ravages of an insect called the "Hop plant louse." It is stated that we are indebted to England for this pest. It was imported last year by some way or other, and, in consequence of the criminal carelessness of the importer, the yield of Hops promises to be almost entirely destroyed. A correspondent of the Utica *Herald* makes this statement: "Most of the hop plantations are literally covered with these vermin, which, with the severe drouth, doubtless the hop growers to surrender."

New Orleans Cotton Circular.

Mr. Rutson Maury, Jr., in his circular of last Friday, July 29, says of the cotton trade of New Orleans: "With a moderate demand during the week, prices have given way slightly, though holders are unwilling to make any large concessions. Sales this week, 1,000 bales; exports this week, 1,020 bales; estimated stock, about 4,000 bales. Saturday morning, July 30, 1864.

Statement of Cotton.

Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1863, bales	1,061
Received this week	1,444
Received previously	121,070—122,414
Total	125,075
Exported this week	1,020
Exported previously	120,076—121,096
Stock on hand not cleared	3,979
Stock on hand not cleared, made up Thursday evening, July 27	3,979
Sold since	292
Total	3,687
Refused cotton held by United States Prize Commissioner, United States Court, which will not be adjudicated for, some months, (not on sale)	2,721
Actual stock on sale	966

Milwaukee Market.

The Wheat market opened 1@1c lower, but, under the influence of the foreign news and rise in gold, recovered in the afternoon, and closed firm at a slight advance.

The market was very dull at the morning board, and the tendency of prices in favor of buyers.

The market continued dull during the greater part of the day, and the tendency of prices still favored buyers, notwithstanding the fact that gold was quoted ½ per cent. higher in the dispatches received on the Change than it had been in the morning. At the Chamber of Commerce, 35,000 bush No. 1 Spring sold at $2 18½ 2 18½; principally at the inside figure. We heard no offers to buy or sell No. 2. In Smith's it would probably bring $2, and in Higby's $2 05. The market closed quiet and steady at the Chamber of Commerce.

Sales in the evening amounting to 15,000 bush were about equally divided at $2 14½ and $2 15½, the market closing with buyers at the inside and sellers at the outside price.

The market for coarse grains was dull, and prices of Oats and Corn lower. The best offer for No. 1 Oats on Change was 74c in store, and there was a limited demand for Corn at $1 25. No transactions in Barley or Rye, and we could not learn that there was any quantity of either grain on the market.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Fish and Lard Oils command full prices, with very light stocks to operate on. Linseed is unsettled and rather lower, with sales at $1 75@1 78, the latter in a small way. For Petroleum the demand is better, and the market active and on the advance, with sales and resales of 1,000 bbls at 48½@50c for Crude, which is scarce, and 50c for 43 for refined, in bond, according to date of delivery. Free Oil is dull and neglected at 88@90c. The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week:—1950 bbls Crude, 1320 do Refined.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron is in request, with but little pig metal offering, mixed making being sold to the trade; the market continues firm and on the advance, with further sales of 2000 tons, mostly forge, at $55@ 60, cash, including 500 tons at the latter figure: foundry is held at $75@75, which is above the views of buyers. Nothing done in Scotch pig. Blooms are scarce and high, and manufactured iron in active request, and prices unsettled and tending upward; the mills generally being well off for orders.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

Fish are firmer and on the advance, owing to the high rates now current at this port, with but few offering or selling for the want of stock, and we quote as follows:

No 1 Mack'l, new, $30		Codfish, large	$8½
" 1 " old 29		" small	7½
" 2 " large new 18		Herring, Large	6½
" 2 " old 14½		Scalefish	6½
" 2 " med. new 17		Salmon, barrel	50
" 2 " old 12½		Bluefish	12
" 3 " large new 14		No box herring here.	
" 3 " medium 12			

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 8.

FLOUR—Firm; Howard street scarce and in demand.

WHEAT—Advancing; new advanced 3@5c. White at $2 90@3 00.

CORN—Firm; sales white at $1 80@1 81 and Yellow at $1 81.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 79.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

The arrivals of the week are light, and prices remain unchanged.

We quote yard prices as follows:

1st clear, 1¼, 1¼ and 2 in	$70 00@75 00
1st clear, 1 in	65 00@—
2nd clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	60 00@—
2nd clear, 1 in	55 00@—
3d clear, boards and fencing	35 00@37 50
Joist, 16 feet and under	32 00@34 00
Joist, 18 to 28 feet	37 50@40 00
Grub plank, ⅌ 1000 feet	25 00@—
Sheeting	25 00@—
Flooring, 2nd rate, dressed	55 00@—
Siding, dressed	32 50@35 00
Shingles, A, shaved	7 00@—
Shingles, A, sawed	6 50@—
Shingles, No. 2, sawed	5 00@—
Lath, ⅌ 1000	7 50@—
Cedar posts, ⅌ 1000	50 00@60 00

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Gladstone	Carmac	Brownsville	
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville	
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth	
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.	

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville	
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville	
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth	
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city	

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were three feet three inches water in the channel by metal marks and swelling slowly. The weather continues very warm. The new steamers "Kate Putnam" and "Alice" will go out on the present swell.

CINCINNATI.

Monday's *Commercial* says:

The Ohio has fallen slowly. There is 3 feet hence to Louisville, and 2½ feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 3 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 8 inches in the Cumberland, and falling. There are 4 feet in the Kentucky, and falling. The Kentucky river is falling, with 2½ feet from Mundy's Landing to the mouth.

There were no arrivals and departures outside of the daily packets. The Maggie Hays left for Louisville on Saturday.

Capt. G. G. Russell's new steamer, Joab Lawrence, dropped down to the wharf on Saturday, and is now loading for Louisville. Capt. Ben M. Merrifieles and Capt. D. Z. Sedam are associated in the office. She is a neat and tidy light-draught steamer.

Capt. J. C. Sweeny has sold the Cuba to Duncan & Co., of Evansville, for $20,000, cash. Capt. Sweeny has a new, stern-wheel boat, lately finished at Wheeling.

The Dunleith is under orders to report to the Quartermaster of Transportation at Louisville.

The Lewellyn was pressed into the Government service on Saturday, to take a load of lumber to Louisville.

The Louisville *Democrat* states that parties from Louisville have purchased the steamer Jewess for the Mississippi trade.

The same paper also says that the surface of the water in the Kentucky river, from the mouth up to a point some distance above the locks, is thickly covered with dead fish of every size and description, the stench from the decayed matter being insufferable.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says: The river at this point has been about stationary since Thursday morning, and it is more than probable the late rains may tend to another slight advance.

The river below continues in a very sad condition with only five and a half feet of water in the channel to Cairo, and boats are experiencing considerable trouble in getting out.

The Missouri river is falling with scant four feet in the channel to Leavenworth.

The Illinois river is going down, but there still remains about three feet of water in the channel from Peoria to the mouth.

The Upper Mississippi is receding from La-Crosse down, with barely four feet below Keokuk. At St. Paul it is stationary, and six inches of water over the low water marks.

Boats passing up or down White river are not any longer conveyed by gunboats, all danger being considered passed.

Opposite Island No. 63 a solitary guerrilla wasted a musket cartridge on the Commercial, and then skedaddled into the woods.

The Commercial reports White river almost entirely cleared of guerrillas. Three paroled soldiers, taken aboard at Mount Adams, report the country in that vicinity, several miles back of the river, swarming with bushwhackers.

There was quite a falling off in river business yesterday, and freights to New Orleans declined as follows: Flour, $1 25 per barrel, and from 50 to 75c per hundred for pound freights, and very little offering.

Missouri river business has improved considerably in down freights, but exceedingly dull for upward bound boats, there being little or nothing going forward, while coming down stream there is an abundance of hemp, tobacco, etc., offering.

The Memphis trade has also improved.

It is thought when the new trade regulations are out, business below will become very brisk.

A case in point under Gen. Canby's last order regulating the navigation of the river, came up on the last trip of the Continental from New Orleans to this point. It appears that a certain Brigadier-General who was aboard took it into his head to regulate affairs, and demanded that the passengers on board, among whom were several officers, should be seated at the table according to their respective rank. Some objection was made to that manner of seating the passengers, when the Brigadier repaired below, procured a file of soldiers and had every one forcibly removed from the table, and was in the act of seating them to his peculiar notion, when Capt. Carson, the commander of the boat, produced Gen. Canby's order, which distinctly states that on all chartered or public steamers the master of the vessel shall be considered supreme in the control and management of his vessel, upon recalling which, the Brigadier took a back seat, and all passed smoothly the balance of the trip. Gen. Canby's order cannot be too highly commended, both for the good management and safety of vessels plying the rivers.

Captain W. R. Carter has sold his interest in the wreck of the Glasgow, which is now owned by Capt. W. P. Lamothe, John J. Mitchell and Capt. Low. The wreck has been towed to Alton, where she will be rebuilt, and when finished will be as good as ever. The machinery was very little injured, and the hull was saved in a good state of preservation.

WHEELING.

Monday's *Intelligencer*, says: There were between twenty-three and twenty-four inches of water in the channel of the Ohio river on Saturday and falling. The Rover and the Advance left for Parkersburg.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—Head & M, 20 doz buckets; R Robinson & Co, 30 do do; Graham & Thomas, 10 doz w boards; S Lindsay Jr, & Co, 8 do do; Shoemaker & Lang, 20 do buckets, 10 do tubs; E D Dalbridge, 23 barrels pearls; Spencer & McKay, 2 cars staves; Rea & K, 288 sks oats; J R Ramsey 2 cars lumber; L Langham, 4 do do; Mo) A S Morgan, 42 boxes guns.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Wm P Beck & Co, 60 bbls salt; McKeown, 100 bbls R oil; J Floyd, 4 Kegs butter, 4 do eggs; T Donal, 1 car cattle; Martin & Co, 1 car iron.

Imports per Cleve'd and Pittsb'gh R. R.—Singer & M., 2.0 hf blooms; Schulz, Son & Co., 4 bbls eggs; 30 box cheese; S. H. Wright 9 bbls apples; Boyce & R., 50 bbls sand; E. D. Dethridge, 50 do do; Hussey, Wells & Co., 130 hf blooms; Wm. Huber & Co., 24 pumps; F. Van Gorder, 23 bxs cheese; Park, Bros. & Co., 618 hf blooms.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON STOCKTON AVENUE, (SECOND BANK,) ALLEGHENY CITY.—That elegant and commodious three story Brick Dwelling, situate No. 12 Stockton avenue, late the residence of Gen. Cass, is now offered for sale on easy terms. The location is one of the most desirable in the two cities, free from smoke and dust, commanding a fine view of the river and city, and convenient to the Passenger Railway. The house contains 17 rooms, is elegantly finished, gas and water throughout, Chilliton Furnace in front and hot-water heater in back building, slate roof.

The lot on which it is erected is 28 feet front on Stockton avenue and Water street, and 200 feet in depth between said streets.

On the Water street front is a large brick stable and carriage house.

Fine shade trees and shrubbery in front yard, which is enclosed by a neat iron railing.

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A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Pittsburgh Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a large DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, Two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

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THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
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VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 17 perches. This is a most desirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms &c., apply to

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DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger; Reis, Richards & Co., and Reis and Berger, Risher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in said firms to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.

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